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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 17.

Union Strife at Lawrence; Auto Output Cut 26½ P. C. Japan Not 'Indifferent'

The World's Day—August 21, 1941

New England: Woolen Mill Union Rivalry Grows

Inter-union rivalry was heightened in tie-up of Arlington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., major woolen mill half occupied with defense orders. [Page 2.]

The Massachusetts Legislature completed action on emergency legislation designed to free Federal old-age assistance funds tied up by the Social Security Board. [Page 2.]

Resolutions urging that fire chiefs be made the heads of local civilian defense units were placed before the convention of International Fire Chiefs Association in Boston. [Page 2.]

Colored slate flagstones will be used for paving the central reservation on Huntington Avenue, Boston, from Copley Square to the subway incline at Opera Place. [Page 2.]

The Federal Power Commission urged construction of several big dams in New Hampshire to furnish additional hydroelectric power for defense needs. [Page 5.]

The annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion opened at Fall River. [Page 5.]

Washington: OPM Announces Cut in Auto Output

The Office of Production Management announced that passenger car production will be curtailed 26½ per cent during August, September, and October. [Page 1.]

In a final attempt to settle the Kearny, N. J., shipyard strike in lieu of Government operation, President Roosevelt conferred with Myron C. Taylor, former chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, and L. H. Korndorff, President of the Kearny yard, a subsidiary company. [Page 10.]

Chief concern of Latin America is to avoid the semi-slavery Germany has imposed in Europe, Secretary of State declared, answering a Madrid newspaper charge that South American countries would "become United States colonies."

Six new aluminum plants will be erected through Government contracts and the price of aluminum will be cut to two cents a pound to enable the United States to produce annually more aluminum than the rest of the world combined. [Financial Page.]

A United States loan to Russia is under consideration with a Soviet promissory note as security, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, told the press. [Page 1.]

Pan American Airways asked the Civil Aeronautics Board for authority to acquire control of two companies it has organized to ferry planes to the British in the Middle East. [Page 10.]

Auto manufacturers and OPM officials met to set production quotas for the next four months at levels which Director William S. Knudsen said would probably be 20 per cent below the 1940 output.

In the Orient: Nippon Warning on Vladivostok

"Japan absolutely cannot remain indifferent" if Vladivostok becomes a pivot of British-American assistance to Russia, Kokumin, radical military newspaper, warned in Tokyo.

American shipments to Russia across the Pacific were under way, offering a test case in view of new Japanese objections. [Page 6.]

Japanese radio reported that a special conference would be called in Saigon between representatives of Thailand and French Indo-China and a commission from Tokyo, to settle all Thai-Indo-China border disputes.

Japanese Naval planes, operating from a French Indo-China base, bombed Liuchow, important river port in Central Kwangsi Province.

China severed diplomatic relations with German-occupied Denmark because of the latter's recognition of Manchukuo and the Japanese-sponsored Wang Chin-wei regime established at Nanking.

Air and Sea: Axis Supply Ship Hit by Bomb

Axis supply ship was struck by a British coastal air patrol bomber in a direct hit amidships off southern Norway, the Air Ministry stated.

German bombers claimed to have sunk a 3,000-ton vessel in a British convoy 50 miles west of Ireland.

Torpedo planes of the Italians were said to have sunk a fully laden 10,000-ton British tanker in the eastern Mediterranean.

Two big waves of British Air Force went over the Channel in daylight sweeps today in continuation of the British offensive. Germans claimed to have shot down eight British fighter planes.

German attacks over Britain were reported to be on a small scale, dropping a few bombs over East Anglia.

Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair, at Malta, described the work of the RAF as "draining the enemy's strength in the Mediterranean."

In Iran: Reply to London Unsatisfactory?

Iran's (Persia) oral reply to British-Russian complaint about the number of German technicians within its borders was reported in London to have been unsatisfactory. A further written reply was expected.

Americans arriving in Turkey from Bagdad in Iraq reported steady streams of British material and armored cars moving East in the last week toward the Iranian border.

Riza Shah Pahlevi, ruler of Persia, warned the Nation to be ready for every sacrifice and announced that cadets at the military academy will not have their usual leave this year.

In Germany: Relief Drive Date Moved Up

Germany's winter relief campaign will open Sept. 1, one month earlier than usual. In addition to street collections, "voluntary contributions from wages will be retained" for direct payment to the fund.

Germans were urged to postpone their vacations until winter with the explanation that "several hundred thousand hospital beds have been installed in numerous hotels and are not available for transients."

Russia: Berlin Claims Capture of Kherson

Germans captured Kherson on the west bank of the Lower Dnieper, thereby further isolating Odessa, according to Berlin. [Page 1.]

In the north the strategic center of Novgorod was said to have been captured, as well as Narva and Kingisepp, both of which had previously been claimed as captured.

Great Dnieper Dam at Dnieproges was indirectly reported to have been blown up by the retreating Russians, but, so far, no confirmation of the report was obtainable.

Leningrad in danger was the burden of an appeal to all inhabitants of the city by Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, northern commander, to play their part in defending the old capital.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, August 21, 1941

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Chatham-to-Chatham: 'Help and More Help'

By the Associated Press

Chatham, Mass., Aug. 21

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, participating in an America-to-England short wave broadcast, today sent a guarantee of "help and yet more help," from the people of Chatham, Mass., to those of Chatham, England.

Said Dr. Seymour: "We shall not fail to keep the Atlantic the highway of free people."

Also on the program were Joshua Nickerson, descendant of the first settler of Chatham, and Joseph C. Lincoln, author.

A $6,000,000 'Blimp' Base For Weymouth

New eyes for Uncle Sam's naval defense of New England's coasts were seen a step nearer realization today as Lieut. Commander S. C. Stengel, U. S. N., showed Boston reporters blue prints of a $6,000,000 lighter-than-air base to be constructed soon in South Weymouth, Mass.

To be established primarily as a base from which "blimps" will carry on patrol and rescue work along the North Atlantic coast, the station will occupy about 1,100 acres between Union Street and the Old Colony Railroad in South Weymouth and extend from Gardner Avenue on the north southward, into the Townships of Abington and Rockland.

Complete acquisition of the few private lands in the area, which must be made through the Department of Justice, is expected to be completed within a month or so and work will be begun to clear the area for the construction of a large hangar, storehouses, shops and barracks to house approximately 300 men, Commander Stengel said.

Describing the area for the proposed base as one of swamp land and scrub forest, Commander Stengel said that the construction of necessary buildings and the clearing of the land would necessitate the removal of only a few families now living in the area.

He declined because of defense reasons to give any estimate of the size of the hangar and of the number of blimps that would be used. But he indicated that the station would be similar to the one at Elizabeth City, N. C., and smaller than the blimp base at Lakehurst, N. J. Each blimp to be used will contain about 300,000 cubic feet of helium.

Speaking of the effect of the base on persons living in the vicinity, Commander Stengel said that the noise of such lighter-than-air craft would be practically nil, because blimps do not start their motors until they are well up into the sky. In this type of aircraft no runways are needed in the field.

Work will be done on the air base to some extent this coming winter, and the completion of the station is expected within possibly 10 months, Commander Stengel said.

Draft Deferment Urged for College Students of Merit

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21 (AP)—The Georgia Selective Service headquarters recommended today that college students be deferred from military training as long as they "maintain a standard of academic work which is satisfactory to the college and to the local board."

Maj. Charles J. Brockman, State Occupational Deferment Director, said the new deferment recommendation would include all college students who have not yet been placed in classification 1-A.

"Students expecting to enter college this fall," Major Brockman said, "may request deferment for the full college year if some school authority will recommend deferment upon the basis of good grades and future possibilities."

Local boards already have been authorized to defer students taking "essential courses such as medicine, dentistry, chemistry, engineering, biology, geology, physics and mining," but the State headquarters wants the grades looked into first.

Dean Vernon W. Skiles, of Georgia Tech, said his school was furnishing students with deferment application forms. By filling out the form with personal information, the student applies for deferment. If his grades are good, Dean Skiles recommends approval by the student's local draft board.

At Emory University Dean J. H. Purks said he was recommending deferment only for the students in "essential" studies whose grades showed promise.

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW →

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

'Gas' Shortage Questioned By N. E. Senators

Co-ordinator's office asked to prove assertion that situation in East has become 'perilous.'

While 10,000,000 pleasure car drivers on the Atlantic Seaboard turned to Washington for reliable word on the gasoline shortage, three New England Senators challenged the Petroleum Co-ordinator's office to prove that the situation has now become "perilous."

Strongly suggesting that the picture of a 10-day gasoline supply has been painted to frighten motorists, Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut urged a Congressional investigation of the issue.

Senators George D. Aiken of Vermont and John A. Danaher of Connecticut quickly supported the proposal, and Minority Leader Charles McNary of Oregon said there would be "almost solid" Republican approval.

Democratic Backing

Democratic backing was also indicated when Senators Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri and Worth Clark of Idaho hailed the proposed investigation.

Motorists, meanwhile, were asking such questions as these:

1. Will our gas be all gone in 10 days?
2. Is the shortage "phony"?
3. Is gas rationing just around the corner? Will the 10 per cent reduction scheme be enforced?
4. Can I go on a seaboard vacation—or even on a Labor Day trip—with any assurance I will have gasoline to get back?
5. Will there be gasless Sundays outside of Maine?

Answers to most of these questions can be tentatively supplied.

The 10-day supply of gas, now on hand in seaboard storage tanks, is normal for this time of year. Last August, there was only an 11-day supply on hand.

Only Part of Story

Tankers are daily replenishing this supply, and it does not represent the total available.

But this is only part of the story. Consumption of gasoline on the East Coast, Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator, points out, is 12 per cent higher this year than last.

Reserves during the past week, which should remain approximately at the same level, were depleted 893,000 barrels.

Gasoline supplies, which amounted to 22,214,000 barrels last year, are at present at the 20,476,000-barrel level, Mr. Davies said today. Stores of light and heavy fuel oil are similarly depleted, he pointed out.

At least 50 and perhaps as many as 100, fewer tankers are available to service the Coast area. Last year 267 were employed.

Gasoline men say that although the shortage is not as desperate as

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Roosevelt Bars Nazi Peace In 'Parley Report' to Congress; Revolt Near in Franco Spain?

Opposition to German-controlled regime is reported as assuming serious proportions.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Under the impetus of an appeal launched by former Premier Juan Negrin on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish civil war, an "Independent Spain" movement has developed lately and is assuming serious proportions.

Reports accumulating here, not only from Spanish Republican refugee sources, but also from official sources in Madrid, indicate clearly that resistance to the Axis-dominated Franco-Suñer regime is increasing in scope and violence and is even taking the form of guerilla warfare in some remote districts of Spain.

From Gibraltar comes news that a "Freedom Radio" calling itself "Independent Spain" has begun to radiocast three times weekly urging the Spanish people to rise in revolt against Gen. Francisco Franco and his Foreign Minister Ramon Serraño Suñer. The radiocasts denounced both these Spanish chiefs for their servility to the Nazis.

Persistent Rumors of Trouble

Other reports reaching here, some of them apparently via Tangiers, speak of persistent rumors of disturbances in Spain and mention particularly Cadiz and the Canary Islands. At the same time recent radiocasts from Radio Malaga spoke of resistance to the regime and growing sabotage and emphasized the necessity of fighting these guerilla enemies of the state.

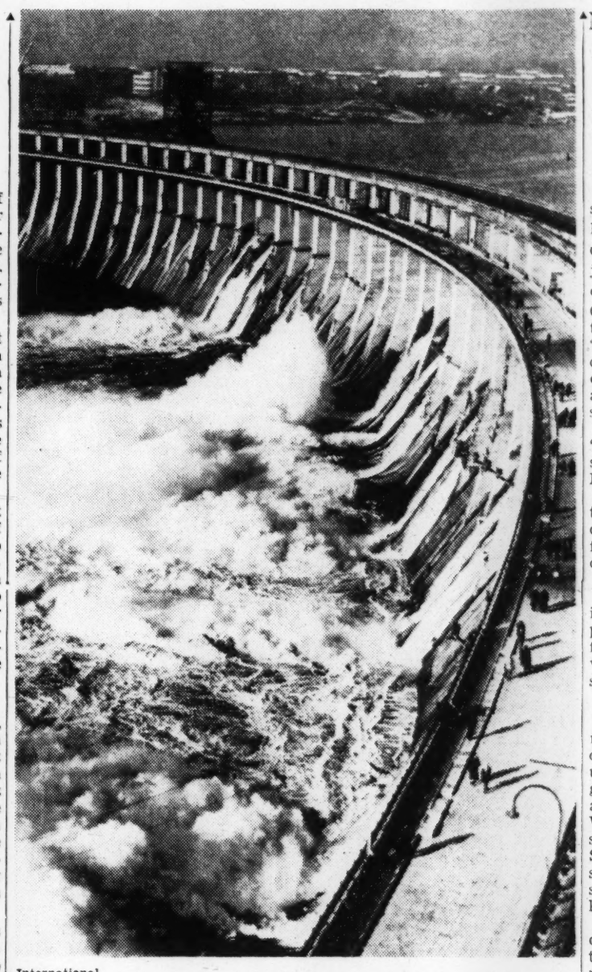
From Spanish refugee sources it is learned that at least two underground newspapers, "Mundo Oberero" and "Juventud," are being printed and circulated widely in Spain, while Republican leaflets in large quantities are being distributed clandestinely in cafes of larger cities.

Progress Certain

Although definite confirmation of most of these reports naturally is not obtainable, it is possible to state that the "Independent Spain" movement, embodying all Spanish Republican elements who were defeated by General Franco's Nationalists in the recent civil war, is making definite progress.

This progress dates principally from two major milestones in the movement. The first was the meeting in Mexico City, Feb. 16, 1941, at which a Republican joint manifesto was signed. This manifesto received the approval of representatives of every group in the "Span-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7



International

Russia's Dnieper Dam

Unconfirmed reports say that the Russians have blown up this great hydroelectric power dam to block the German advance.

Leningrad Is Threatened By Nazi Drive in North

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Aug. 21

As the tremendous German offensive to the Dnieper in the south and to Leningrad in the north brought the occupation of Kherson at the Dnieper's mouth and Novgorod, 100 miles south of Leningrad, Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, Russian northern commander, appealed to all inhabitants of Leningrad to defend the city to the last. The Russian Black Sea port of Odessa was still holding out.

Meanwhile partial destruction of 25 Russian divisions and two brigades of air-borne troops was claimed by the Germans today in a great battle around Gomel which appeared to have widened the Smolensk salient pointed at Moscow.

A total of 78,000 prisoners, 144 tanks, 700 guns and two armored trains were captured by the Germans during the battle, the Nazi High Command said.

Authoritative quarters in London made no attempt to hide what they regard as the gravity of the Russian position.

These quarters said they had no official confirmation of reports that the Nazis had forced their way across the Dnieper River south of Dniepropetrovsk or that retreating Russians had blown up the great hydroelectric power dam on the river at near-by Zaporozhe.

The Associated Press has been unable to confirm the report that the dam was destroyed. The report was circulated Aug. 20 in several round-about dispatches. In London the Daily Mail said its Stockholm correspondent had obtained the information from a Russian source "in close touch with the Kremlin."

While the advantages of blowing up the dam were trumpeted in the British press—advantages such as the flooding of lands below it and the destruction of the roadway it provides across the river—neutral quarters pointed out that blasting of the dam would make the river above it much narrower and therefore easier for the Germans to cross.

Leningrad Threatened

Dispatches from correspondents in Moscow and Marshal Voroshilov's call to defend Leningrad to the last emphasized the importance of the Nazi offensive in that area.

The Germans appeared to be attempting to cut across the Moscow-Leningrad railway, thus halting supplies, and then to smash northward to the shores of Lake Ladoga and thereby cut off Leningrad and its garrison of about a million men.

The German pressure was stated to have been suddenly and sharply intensified at the northern end of the eastern front.

Leningrad now is menaced from three sides—north, west and south—by German and Finnish forces steadily pressing in the city's defensive arc.

Germany's armies are driving in from the south and west. A Finnish army is pressing down from the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Map of Russian campaign: Page 7.

Need for freedom of both religion and information cited by President.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—In a surprise message to Congress today President Roosevelt gave an accounting of the eight points of the joint declaration which he worked out with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and added that to agree to a peace with Hitler would be a "gift to Naziism" allowing it to draw breath "for a second war to extend the control over Europe and Asia to the American Hemisphere itself."

President Roosevelt referred to "the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi Government."

The President also declared that the eight-point declaration "includes of necessity the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information."

He added:

"No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are a part of the world freedom for which we strive."

Early Gives Background

According to White House Secretary Stephen Early the President's message today was decided upon at the conference with Congressional leaders immediately after Mr. Roosevelt's return to Washington. It was held, Mr. Early said, to the first day on which the Senate and House were both in session. The President wrote the statement in long hand in pencil last night.

The Presidential message was chiefly composed of the text of the already published joint statement with Mr. Churchill. President Roosevelt's commentary to Congress on this statement, at the end, stated that the conversations and staff talks with Mr. Churchill had furthered the "effectiveness" of American aid to Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt said arrangements for discussions with the Soviet were under way.

Call Goal Worth While

Of the eight-point declaration, Mr. Roosevelt said that it represents "a goal which is worth while for our type of civilization to seek" and that it is so "clear cut" that it is difficult to dispute it without "automatically admitting a willingness to accept compromise with Naziism" or to seek a peace which would give Niziism chance to catche its breath.

Most interest in first reaction to the new Presidential utterance was his refusal to accept the idea of a peace with Naziism, and with his inclusion of freedom of religion in his statement. The eight-point document was originally criticized for failure to include this freedom, the omission being attributable to the new relations with Russia. Mr. Roosevelt now, in effect, includes this war-aim from the American angle.

Britain Explains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—The British Government in a memorandum submitted to the State Department branded as "fairy tales trumped up by the Axis" to impair Anglo-American relations the charges Great Britain has misused lend-lease supplies from the United States.

The memorandum repudiates in detail these allegations, affirms specifically that there has been no re-exporting of lend-lease material in the past and guarantees that there will be no re-export in the future.

The British authorities denied, for example, the widely circulated report that passengers traveling on the British-operated clippers taken from American services and used across the North Atlantic were required to contribute to the British Spitfire Fund.

It is stated that American authorities are aware of the use to which the British are putting clippers turned over to them, that until London started its North Atlantic air service the United States had remarked on the absence of a regular and swift Britain-to-America route and that the use of the clippers for this purpose serves reciprocal British-American interests.

Steel Exports

London also took the occasion to point out that British steel and other metals exported to South America were fulfillment of contracts signed months before the passage of the Lend-Lease Act.

It is explained that certain

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Text of Roosevelt message to Congress: Page 8.

Challenges: Nazi Menace and Morale

"After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want...."

—Point Six in the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration of Aug. 14, 1941.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States of America has faced and accepted two great challenges in its history. It won its right to exist as an independent nation from the challenge of 1776. It won its right to unity and to a greater independence from the challenge of 1860. Today it faces the third great challenge of its national existence.

It is the challenge of German imperialism and of Nazi racialism to the desire of the American people to live in a peaceful world. It is rephrased by Point Six of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration into a challenge to the American people to accept the world role without which there can be no peace in this world and without which there can be no fruition of that independence and unity for which their ancestors fought the wars of the Revolution and of national unity.

The two chosen leaders of the Anglo-Saxon world have expressed a "hope" for a peace which will enable all people "to live in safety within their own boundaries," and "to live out their lives in freedom from want and fear."

Both knew when they signed those words that their "hope" could be achieved only if the American people are finally ready when the destruction of Nazi tyranny has been achieved to see their own best interests in a higher

Pointing to Peace

The Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—eight points setting out the broad peace aims of the two great democracies—is expected to form the cornerstone of the order which America and Britain seek to establish in the postwar world.

The eight points are the subject of eight articles by staff specialists of The Christian Science Monitor, one devoted to each separate section of the declaration. The sixth article appears in an adjoining column.

good than narrow isolationism, in a higher selfishness than the Smoot-Hawley tariff, in a greater responsibility than abstention from the League of Nations.

Avoidance of Responsibility

Both knew when they signed those words Hitler and Naziism and this awful war exist today partly because the United States was not ready in 1918 to accept the responsibility, to grasp the higher selfishness, without which the world has lacked balance during the intervening years.

Germany is challenging peace, freedom and independence in this world largely because the United States abdicated after 1918 the responsibilities which changes in the world balance of power had brought about. Germany would inevitably win this war and would substitute exploitation, tyranny, and domination for freedom and the right of all to an equal share in the good things of the world if America insisted on renouncing its responsibilities.

So far America has somewhat reluctantly accepted the responsibility of a fire department to put out a fire when it is blaz-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — What's the matter with America's morale?

Americans have just reached the point where they have begun to acknowledge that something may be the matter.

The talk started with the Army. Nearly everyone who had a friend, a son or a fiance among the selectees has heard for months that morale was "low." Then Life Magazine published uncensored comments from soldiers themselves. Then blunt-spoken Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Jr., who worked up from Sergeant in the Spanish War to be present commander of the Second Army, at Memphis, Tenn., commented that if there is anything the matter with Army morale, it is not the fault of the Army, it is the morale of the American people that is low.

Then, on Aug. 20, the Army named a civilian, Frederick H. Osborne, to the tough assignment of improving morale, while the War Department announced that 200,000 "hardship" cases would be discharged from the service prior to Dec. 10.

President Pours Cold Water

President Roosevelt came back from a sea meeting with Winston Churchill and launched what to many seemed to be a "Wake Up America" campaign, closely followed by William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, who declared bluntly that the United States is not showing the "proper spirit" in the defense job, probably because, as he interpreted it, "no one has dropped any bombs on us yet."

Mr. Roosevelt's quotation from Abraham Lincoln was like a pail of cold water on optimism over early Russian victories, indicating that he expects a war lasting to 1943 and that it can't be won by strategy

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Lawrence Strike Intensifies Friction Between Rival Labor Organizations

Action of A. F. of L. Union Criticized by C. I. O. Leaders

Friction between the rival wings of the labor movement has been intensified locally by the strike which nearly shut down the Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass., one of the biggest woolen plants in the country, it was reported in labor circles today.

Half of the mills' business has been for the Government, consisting of the making of uniform cloth. The mills were employing 6,800 workers.

The Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor was charged, in some quarters of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with practically running the textile strike and making it effective.

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., which have competing textile unions, are using strategy to capture the great mills for themselves.

Teamsters' activity in the strike was attributed to retaliation for the C. I. O. invading the teamsters' field when it recently took over an important union of A. F. of L. teamsters in Minneapolis, Minn.

Co-operation Vanishes

Formerly the C. I. O. had left the teamsters to the A. F. of L. This was one of the few areas where the two organizations did not compete.

The previous degree of co-operation between the Teamsters' Union and the Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. in this region has vanished, according to word current in the C. I. O.

The Labor-Board angle of the dispute took a new angle today, when Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, stated that he had told officials of the Textile Workers' Union that they must agree unconditionally to an election, or he would have to dismiss their petition for such an election.

The Textile Workers' Union had petitioned the Board for an election with the condition that the strike of the A. F. of L. be called off first.

After consulting their attorney, leaders of the C. I. O. union said they would not agree to an election while the strike was on, and would take their case to Washington.

Washington Conference

Washington also has stepped into the strike through E. Frank Ward, a conciliator of the Department of Labor. Mr. Ward yesterday asked J. W. Bamford, Director at Lawrence of the Textile Workers' Union (C. I. O.), if he would attend a conference at Washington. Mr. Bamford agreed.

The Federal Government's entrance into the strike was regarded in the C. I. O. union as the prime development of the last few days.

"If it had not been for the teamsters getting [illegible], the strike would not have gone over," according to a C. I. O. source. "The walkout began spontaneously with a group of young men in the wool wash room. They did not belong to any union and went to the Lawrence Central Labor Union of the American Federation of Labor, which then notified the A. F. of L. Textile Union.

"The picket line the strikers set up was small and for two or three days it looked as if the strike was petering out. Then the teamsters jumped in. They organized the 11 truckers in the plant and established a tough picket line. Then the strike began to take effect. From that time on, the teamsters have been leading it and putting it over."

NLRB Orders Vote

Quick settlement of the strike at the New Haven Clock Company, of New Haven, Conn., which is engaged on important defense work, was expected today through issuance of an order for an employee election.

The balloting, to be held under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board, will give 1,400 employees a choice between the Clock Workers' Industrial Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or no union.

The strike began Aug. 19. Among its defense products the company makes mechanisms for bomb fuses.

Strikers in Court

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Two strikers, charged with assault and battery of a nonstriker at the Leland-Gifford plant, manufacturers of airplane crankshafts, were arraigned in District Court today and granted a continuance to Aug. 26 when they will face charges with five other men arrested in the 11-day dispute.

The pair was booked after police charged them with assaulting a worker who had been on strike but went back to work several days ago after formation of an independent union.

The two men arraigned are affiliated with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is conducting a strike at the plant.

C. I. O. Withdraws

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has asked to withdraw from the ballot in a coming labor election at the National Fireworks Company of West Hanover, Mass., it was announced today.

The election, which will be conducted by the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board, originally was scheduled for Aug. 26.

If the withdrawal is approved by the Labor Board, an American Federation of Labor union will be the only labor organization left on the ballot, and the 900 workers will have the choice between this or no union.

While the date may be changed, the election probably will be held next week.

The company has important defense work and is expected by labor men to employ several thousand workers.

Election Asked

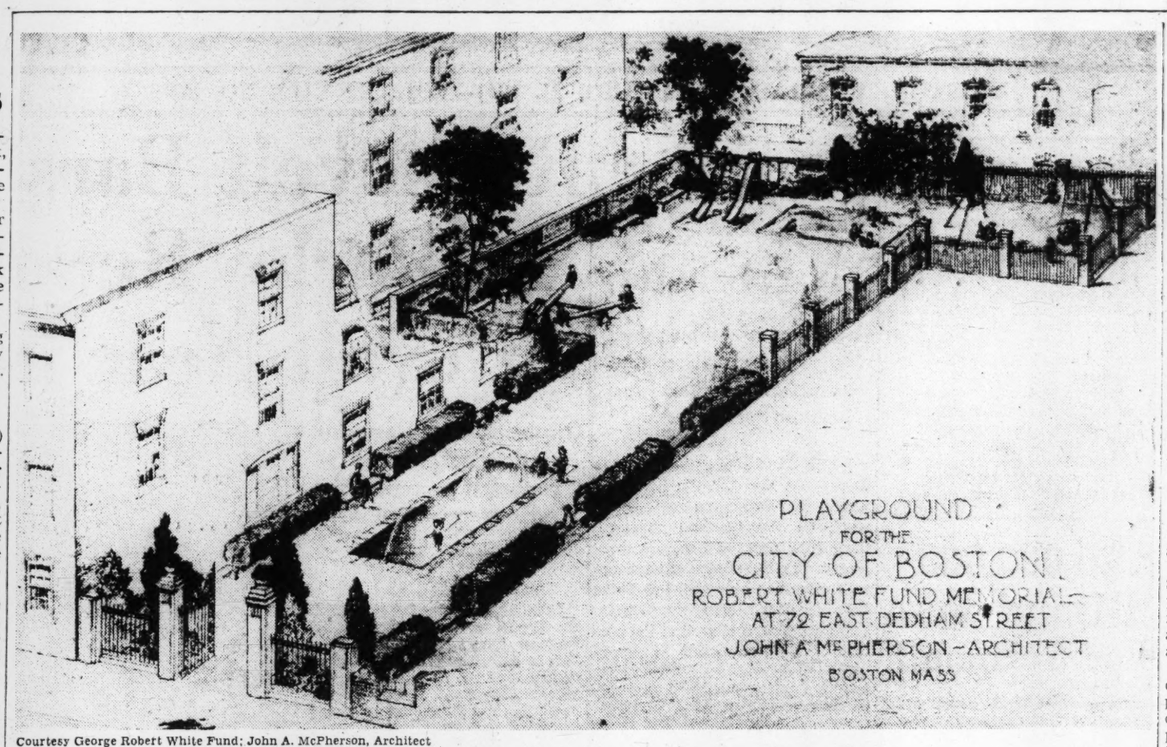
Steps toward unionization of one of the largest machine shops in the country, the Brown and Sharpe plant at Providence, R. I., were asked here today of the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

A petition for certification of the International Association of Machinists as sole collective bargaining agency was presented to the Board by Reginald T. Anderson of Lakewood, R. I., an official of the Machinists' Union.

The company employs 9,000 workers and is for the most part engaged in defense orders, Mr. Anderson said. It makes gauges of all descriptions, machinery, and lathes.

Mr. Anderson added that industrialists as well as union men over the country were watching the outcome, because of the importance and long-time nonunion position of the plant. The Machinists' Union has been organizing since January of this year and claims a majority of the workers have signed applications for membership.

The Union seeks either certification as sole collective bargaining agency on the basis of these signed cards, or an election. Mr. Anderson said he preferred an election as the fairest way to prove the Union represented the majority.



Courtesy George Robert White Fund; John A. McPherson, Architect

Plenty of Fun for Boys and Girls Is Motive of Playground Planners

An architect's drawing of one of the eight play spaces to be built for small children in congested sections of Boston, under auspices of the George Robert White Fund, at an estimated cost of $125,000. Note the swings, see-saws, wading pools, trees. Sites for five of the playgrounds in East Boston, the West End, the South End and Roxbury were announced this week. This play area, at 72 East Dedham Street, is one of the three not included in the recent announcement.

Tobin Orders Flagstones On Subway Plot

In accordance with personal orders from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, colored slate flagstones will be used for paving the central reservation on Huntington Avenue, Boston, all the way from Copley Square to the subway incline at Opera Place, it was learned at City Hall today.

The Mayor's order, which followed a protest by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase, of the Back Bay, and other residents of the district, against proposed use of concrete, involves ripping out a quantity of concrete already poured in the reservation between Norway Street and Opera Place.

Part of this concrete was furnished by the Work Projects Administration, however, and City officials, therefore, emphasize that the loss to the City will not be large.

The flagstones to be bought by the City will cost an estimated $1,200 to $1,500, judging from the cost of those already installed on Huntington Avenue between Dartmouth and Exeter Streets.

The flagstones were installed in this block upon decision of Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland who has jurisdiction over this stretch. The plan to use concrete from Exeter Street to Opera place was developed by the Transit Commission, which has jurisdiction over this district.

Progress on the new vehicular underpass to carry Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue is being delayed by continued heavy flow of water at the lowest part of the structure, the Transit Commissioner Col. Thomas F. Sulivan, said today. This has necessitated much pumping and has forced workme nto dig a sump 10 or 12 feet deep under the lowest section to construct the permanent sump which is to be five or six feet deep.

Fire Chiefs Want Apparatus Put Among Defense Priorities

Resolutions urging that fire chiefs be made the heads of local defense units and that the Office of Production Management put fire apparatus on the priority list are scheduled to come before the convention of the International Fire Chiefs Association, W. H. Palmer, Fire Chief at Charlotte, N. C., and President of the Association, said today.

"Civil defense will be fire defense in this country," declared Mr. Palmer, stressing the importance of having experienced fire fighters in charge of organizing every community.

Mr. Palmer was of the opinion the resolution would have the full support of the convention, and other chiefs who discussed them expressed the same view. It was pointed out that civil defense was something in which politics had no place, but in which the man best equipped by training and experience should head each local unit.

Experienced in Bombings

Close and harmonious co-operation between fire and police departments was urged as another essential by Hobart Scott, speaker on this morning's program, who has served 21 months as an air raid constable at Eastbourne, England. Veteran of more than 100 bombings, the last of which he experienced June 11, just before leaving for Canada to speak.

"The people are their own fire fighters for incendiaries," Mr. Scott declared, "and under this plan I can sincerely say we are able to cope with them."

Every street in every town in England is organized, with 14 fire spotters to every 25 houses. These take turns, one keeping watch every night, he explained. Every housewife keeps two buckets of water in her doorway and the bathtub half full, and to every sixth house there is a stirrup pump. With these and three persons to operate them—one holding the bucket, one pumping, and the third holding the hose—the incendiary can be extinguished.

Fire brigades are entirely inadequate to handle the situation, he said, pointing out that, on one occasion, two Nazi planes dropped 1,300 incendiaries on Eastbourne. This City, on the southwest coast, is "only eight minutes as a Spitfire flies" from Nazi-occupied France. A place of 60,000 population, it has had 5,000 houses damaged or destroyed since the bombings began. The children were all moved from here in December, 1939, he added.

Mr. Scott paid high tribute to the women who "won't leave their menfolk, but stick it with them. They know Britain must carry on.

Various Bombs Described

The firemen gave two long rounds of applause and finally stood as Mr. Scott declared at the end of his talk: "Before there's any quit in us or we come under the Nazi heel—every one of us in the island will die."

E. P. Coffey, chief of the Technical laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, was the second speaker on this morning's program, discussing protection of industrial plants against fire and sabotage. Mr. Coffey urged frequent and thorough inspection of fire equipment to insure that no sabotage had taken place which would render apparatus ineffectual in emergency.

In the afternoon, Major H. R. Brayton of the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood, Md., described various types of incendiary bombs the enemy might use, and stated that it is the problem of the individual citizens to deal with them. He advised the stirrup pump such as Mr. Scott had described earlier, for the magnesium bombs.

After his talk, the meeting adjourned to Boston Common, where Major Brayton staged a demonstration of methods of extinguishing the different types of bombs.

'Gas' Shortage Questioned By N. E. Senators

Continued from Page 1

it has been made to appear, it could hardly be called "phony."

Senator Maloney, explaining his proposed investigation, publicly wondered whether "we have given away too many tankers," and Senator Worth Clark said he "didn't think it has been established that the British need those tankers."

Such speculation is completely unfounded in fact, Mr. Davies declared today.

"The inadequacy of British and Allied control tankers to fulfill their wartime task," he said, is indicated "by conclusive evidence in our hands."

He asserted that "wholly and completely false" figures purporting to show that Britain has an ample oil tanker fleet were being circulated in this Country in a "deliberate" effort to confuse the public.

He asked the people to "use caution in accepting figures circulated with a definite purpose by uninformed and unofficial sources."

The British have supplied the Co-ordinator with complete information regarding their tanker operations, and representatives of the Co-ordinator, the Maritime Commission, and the United States Navy are now in England working on the situation first hand, he said.

With regard to the drastic rationing steps frequently rumored, there is no definite word that a date for such action has been set.

Five Gallons a Week?

Most recent of the rumors is that the Gasoline Marketing Committee for the Eastern Seaboard, meeting yesterday and today in New York, has outlined a scheme by which drivers would be reduced to five gallons a week.

A Rhode Island plan is known to be under consideration. It would furnish pleasure vehicles 27 gallons a month.

No responsible authority will categorically deny that rationing may be introduced. Nearly all agree that the flat 10 per cent reduction plan works great injustice and is merely a "stop gap" measure.

The Rhode Island State Conservator, Frederick A. Wilmot, contacted this morning, said the rationing plan he sponsored had not yet gone further than the discussion stage among other State Conservators. To his knowledge, he said, it has not yet found favor in Washington.

Maine vacation resort leaders were divided in their comment upon Gov. Sumner Sewall's gasless Sundays, but they were united in an effort to convince the public they could freely travel in the "Vacationland" this fall.

The Labor Day week end marks the height of the vacation season in all of New England.

Governor Sewall stated that unless his action was enforced, or some other remedy found, his whole State would be entirely without gas the last three days of the month.

No More "Gasless" Sundays

But in the other New England States, there will be no gasless Sundays.

This became clear today in Massachusetts when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said he would not order such a measure unless Conservator David H. Howie requested it, and Mr. Howie has asserted that he would "never" recommend a measure which he says brings especial hardship to the working man.

Representatives of Rhode Island, the Chief Executives of Connecticut, and Vermont, as well as Governor Blood of New Hampshire, have indicated their opposition to the expedient.

Welfare Bill Becoming Law Releases Federal Aid Fund

The Federal Government's heavy financial club was once more successfully wielded today when the Massachusetts Legislature swiftly enacted, and Gov. Leverett Saltonstall signed a bill making public welfare records confidential.

To force passage of the measure, the Federal Government withheld a $4,500,000 quarterly grant representing the Federal share of Massachusetts' old-age assistance and aid to dependent children costs.

Legislative action, taken today at informal sessions of the House and Senate, will bring about immediate release of these funds, because the Governor declared an emergency to make the law effective at once.

Why the Club Swang

Ordinarily a 90-day period must elapse after the Governor signs a bill before it becomes law.

Sometime ago the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in a taxpayer's suit, ruled that welfare records are public, thus reversing an assumption of long standing among relief officials.

Immediately the Federal Government called upon the State to pass legislation making such records confidential to conform with provisions of the Federal Social Security Law. Prior to recessing for the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councillor, on impeachment charges, the Legislature passed the measure to be engrossed, but failed to take final enactment action.

Washington at once announced it was withholding the July 1 quarterly Federal grant until the legislation was approved.

To Consider Milk Control

Prior to today's informal session, Governor Saltonstall, Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R), of Melrose, President of the Senate, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House, conferred and agreed to call members of the House into regular session next Thursday to pass a bill extending the life of the State Milk Control Board. Pending final action on a measure to make the Board permanent, the Legislature some time ago extended the life of the Board to Aug. 30. That extension is about to expire, and another extension of either 60 days or until Nov. 30, the end of the fiscal year, will be approved.

The Senate will be in session at that time in connection with the Coakley trial, which will be suspended so that the upper branch may perform its regular legislative duties on the Milk Control Board bill. Otherwise, the three Republican officials were in agreement that no other legislative action will be necessary until after completion of the Coakley trial.

Submarine Gato Launched

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—The $6,000,000 submarine Gato was launched today at the Electric Boat Company's yards here, where 10 more submarines are in various stages of construction and 30 more are on order.

In a ceremonial setting, while the company's employees' band played the national anthem, the black-hulled, bunting-decorated Gato slid smoothly down greased ways and out into the Thames River, her torpedo tube construction masked by draped canvas.

Mrs. Louise van H. Ingersoll, of Washington, wife of Rear Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of Navy Operations, was sponsor for the 300-foot, 1450-ton vessel. Rear Admiral Ingersoll and their daughter, Miss Alice Ingersoll, were among the guests, in a group generally restricted to Navy and Coast Guard officers and officials of the Electric Boat Company and their wives. Under special Navy permit, newspaper reporters and cameramen saw a submarine launching for the first time in months.

A huge crowd of workers from the company's force of 6,000 watched from vantage points during a 15-minute recess.

Lieut. Commander William G. Myers, the prospective Commander, and Lieut. Howard F. Stoner, his Executive Officer, rode their ship down the launching ways. Aboard with them were a number of Navy enlisted men and workers of the Electric Boat Company. The new sub is to join the fleet early next year.

Conn. Governor: 'Face Facts'

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Gov. Robert A. Hurley told a New England defense production meeting "that none of us can any longer think this grave crisis is an opportunity to make profit and grow fat."

He declared that an opportunity must be given to small industry to share in the common effort to quicken defense production.

Said the Governor: "Our very life as an American people is at stake in the outcome of this war. I am not suggesting that we send an Army to Europe or to Africa, although there are some who at the mere mention of our danger shout 'war-monger.' I am only suggesting that we face the facts as they are without flinching and proceed to do something about them."

The conference, the first of its kind in this section, was called by Governor Hurley to bring together the prime contractors and manufacturers, and the small or subcontractor with Government and State officials, and labor organizers to discuss their problems.

Governor Returns From Maine Outing

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall returned to the State House today after a two-weeks vacation at North Haven, Maine, summer home of his mother, Mrs. Richard Saltonstall.

The Governor started his vacation on Aug. 5, after the first sessions of the Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councillor.

Tomorrow the Governor will speak at the convention of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion at Fall River, and on Saturday is expected to review the Legion parade. Sunday night, the Governor will leave for official business in Washington, after which he will return to North Haven to spend the rest of next week.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Gladiolus Show under the auspices of the New England Gladiolus Society. Exhibitors have assembled a large collection of "glads" from all over New England and places as far distant as British Columbia. The National Open Class Championship Trophy will be awarded the winner in the open color classes of gladiolus. Open until 9 p. m.

Queen of Boystown Contest. More than 60 little ladies varying in age from 7-14 will compete for the honor of being The Most Beautiful Girl and crowned Queen of Boystown." At the Charlestown Clubhouse, 15 Green Street, Charlestown, 7:30 p. m.

Public Forum sponsored by the Works Projects Administration Community Recreation Project at which Miss Colinette Cameron, lecturer from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will speak on "Civilian Defense." At the West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, 8 p. m.

Concert and Entertainment in the interest of the program for the sale of Defense Bonds and Postal Savings Stamps. Music will be furnished by a concert band and there will be a number of vocalists, dancers, and musical innovations. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:15 p. m.

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Saints and Symbols" in the regular forenoon lecture series. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Band concert by the Boston Work Projects Administration Band. John A. Jacobson will conduct the midday concert. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12 noon.

Cohasset Horse Show to benefit the Children's Sunlight Hospital in Egypt, Mass. A colorful program of riding and jumping has been arranged for the three-day show. At "Deer Hill," summer estate of Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, Cohasset. Events begin at 9:30 a. m.—afternoon contests at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 17.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not so cool tonight; lowest temperature near 62 in the city and near 57 in the western suburbs; Friday fair and warmer; light variable winds tonight becoming gentle southerly Friday.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Friday with brief scattered showers in the interior Friday and in the north portion tonight; not so cool tonight; warmer Friday.

New Hampshire: Fair south, considerable cloudiness with brief scattered showers in north portion tonight and Friday; not so cool tonight; warmer Friday.

Vermont: Considerable cloudiness, brief scattered showers and warmer tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair, not so cool tonight; Friday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Light variable winds tonight becoming gentle southerly Friday; scattered to broken clouds with good visibility tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle northeast and east winds over central and north portion becoming southerly on Friday and moderate easterly winds over extreme south portion; scattered clouds over central and north and broken clouds over extreme south portion tonight and Friday with some fog and occasional rain south of the Virginia Capes tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	82	New Orleans	79	92
Chicago	66	85	New York	65	79
Denver	54		Norfolk	70	74
Kansas City	71	87	Philadelphia	64	78
Los Angeles	63	85	St. Louis	62	86
Miami	76	89	San Francisco	58	62
Minneapolis	61	83	Washington	63	78

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 21.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:11 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Friday, 11:41 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:08 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Women in Increasing Numbers Are Taking Jobs in Factories

Women are being drawn into the manufacturing plants of Massachusetts in increasing number, frequently to do men's work, the Monthly Labor Market Report of the Commonwealth pointed out today.

Many men over 65 years are being hired, and during recent months about 37 per cent of the workers placed by the State Employment Offices have been over 45 years.

Employment, which continues to exceed all previous records since the last war, also is forcing many employers to accept "green hands" where formerly experience was insisted upon.

Of industrial plans to use the services of women workers in greater degree, the report says:

"At Springfield women are entering light manufacturing, being used on jobs which have been filled by men since the last war. The same is true at Fitchburg, where one employer is experimenting with the use of women on machine operations formerly performed by men. A Norwood manufacturer of sashes, doors and blinds is replacing men operators with women on certain operations.

"At North Adams an electrical manufacturing company will shortly begin to train women for certain assembling and winding operations, and at Holyoke, textile firms are training wool sorters and scourers.

"One radio company is training women in operations related to the manufacture of radio coils, while a Cambridge machine shop has for some time been operating a course in assembling operations for women.

"The addition of second and third shifts, together with increased production schedules, is expected to provide some 9,700 new jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers. About 3,300 of these job openings are expected to be for women workers.

"A company in far western Massachusetts has adjusted the hours of the shifts in its plant in order to allow two crews of women before 10 p. m. This has enabled the firm to increase its labor supply by the use of local women. It will be difficult to obtain textile mill operatives unless married women can be induced to re-enter the labor market.

"Domestics in most areas are generally in demand, with the outlook extremely poor, since the usual supply has long since entered industry."

Unskilled workers are now being generally sought on a much larger scale.

Agricultural workers are found only with the greatest difficulty in all the rural areas because of the higher paying industrial opportunities.

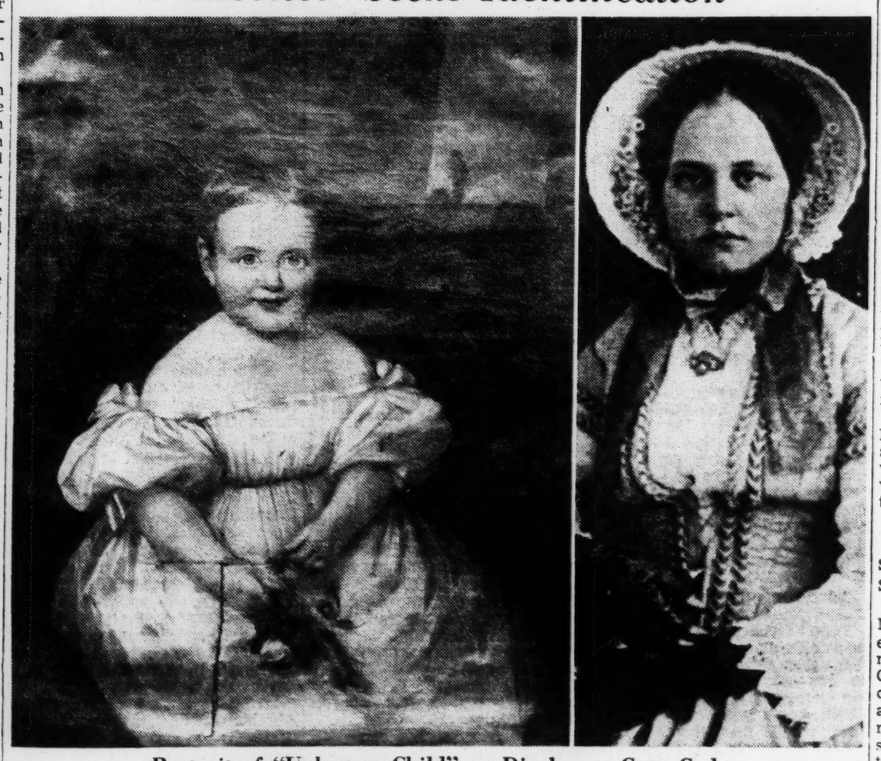
Unskilled young men are being sought in increasing numbers by employers in all sections of the State. Except in the western areas, however, such workers are still available.

Episcopal Young Folks To Meet at Prides Soon

A Youth Conference of 50 young people of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Massachusetts is being held at Endicott, a Junior College of Liberal and Vocational Arts, at Prides Crossing, Mass., from Aug. 29 to Sept. 1.

The purpose of this Conference is to show how the Christian religion may be used as the basis for victorious living in the world today.

'Ancestor' Seeks Identification



Portrait of "Unknown Child" on Display on Cape Cod

Can anyone identify the "unknown" child in this painting (left) which has been in the possession of the Dillingham family of Brewster for many years? A $5 award may be paid the identifier at the Loan Exhibit of Old Cape Cod Portraits at the Village School, Falmouth. Right: Mother of the Misses Florence and Josephine Fish of Woods Hole, from a daguerreotype taken about 1841—one of the many interesting items at the Exhibit.

Propaganda at Work in Guatemala

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"South of the Rio Grande"
Sixteenth in a series of 30 articles

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala —Once I had occasion to visit Guatemala City for a single evening and night, so I thought it would be a good chance to try out a cheap hotel. I had been told that Hotel Germania charged 75 cents for room and board, and had read a folder of Hotel Colorado saying it charged a dollar. I wanted a little vacation from Alemanos, so went to the Colorado. It proved to be a very good choice.

In such places the permanent guests have regular seats at table, while the transients are invited by the head waiter to whatever places may be available.

I was directed to a chair near a middle-aged woman with light brown hair, brown eyes, and a rather light, somewhat ruddy complexion. She was large of stature, wore an unpretentious, short-sleeved blue dress, and used no make-up. Though neat, she made no effort to appear chic. Her face seemed somewhat troubled, but not hard. I took her for a small businesswoman or private governess of German origin.

As I sat down I decided the businesswoman theory should be discarded. Plainly she had come in from the country, where she was accustomed to work in the open. Since women don't pick bananas and Germans don't gather blueberries in Guatemala, I concluded she must work on some coffee finca. Being a bashful man, I didn't dare ask her, and I wondered if I'd ever find out.

I didn't have to wonder long, because, as soon as my sopa (soup) was brought in, the lady, with matronly graciousness, passed the salt, and I said, "Danke."

Plantation Housekeeper

"Are you a German?" she asked, and not without some justification, for I am endowed with a few of the marks of the fabulous Nordic Blonde Race. I told her I wasn't. She told me she was, and in excellent English related her long Odyssey. At that time she was housekeeper for three Germans on a coffee plantation, 150 miles from Guatemala City. She had come to town to renew her permission for sojourning in the country, and was fearful lest her mission fail. If it did she didn't know where to go.

She was a Rhinelander from the beautiful City of Coblenz, and belonged to that genial, affable branch of the German family of which Bavarians and Austrians are also members—however, not the Austrian named Hitler.

She was in Coblenz when it was occupied by our A. E. F. at the end of the World War, and had worked for the American Y. M. C. A. There she learned English and became attached to Americans, of whom she is still fond. She also likes the United States; she has spent very happy days there, and ardently wishes she were there now. She is also a devoted Nazi, thus embracing in her personality that split loyalty that has been the bane of so many Germans.

She came to the New World before the present war, with a German family, on a three-year contract as housekeeper. They spent some time in France, many days in the United States, and eventally reached their destination, Tegucigalpa, Capital of Honduras. Life in Tegucigalpa is very different from that in Coblenz, Paris, and New York. The halcyon days had ended, and according to my transient table companion in the gladiola-adorned, gardenia-scented dining room, the family for which she was working became completely different. Relations grew unbearable, and the employers threatened to turn their housekeeper out on the street if her spirit didn't improve.

Scrap of Paper

"You can't," she retorted. "You've signed a contract.

"I'd like to see you bring that contract before Honduras courts."

The housekeeper held her tongue and awaited her chance, which soon came. She hired out to an American family. As she moved over, her German mistress implored her to stay, saying, "You can't do that to me, we've signed a contract."

My interlocutor said it gave her great pleasure to reply in suave words, "A scrap of paper, gnädige Frau (gracious lady)!"

From then on the resourceful Coblenz housekeeper worked for Americans, mostly for diplomats. She was employed in the capitals of both Honduras and Salvador. You might almost say she became a part of our State Department, a kind of doorkeeper, even though back doorkeeper. She told me at length, and in much detail, about the members of our diplomatic corps in both places. It sounded like a report, though I'm not saying she had given it before to America's enemies or that she hadn't.

I had just visited both of the Capitals in which she had lived, and she asked me about some of the Americans there. "Did you see Mr. X?" she inquired.

"No, he's left Central America and also the service. He's settled on a New England farm."

Sends Greetings

"Well, if you ever see him, give him greetings from Fräulein Elizabeth. He was a kind man."

"Were'nt the others kind, Fräulein?" I asked.

"Yes," she answered. "They even took me to the States twice, and found me a permanent job in Boulder, Colo., which I couldn't take because of immigration restrictions."

"Why did you leave?" I asked.

"Kicked out!" she replied. "Kicked out by Roosevelt. That Jew causes all the trouble. (Ed. Note: The Christian Science Monitor prints this remark as an authentic record of embittered sentiment, not because it tolerates even in such a context remarks of this nature about the Chief Executive of the United States.) I was working for the American Minister to Salvador, the one you just met there. He called me in and said, "Fräulein Elizabeth, I'm sorry, but we're required to dismiss you because of your nationality. Then I came up here."

She sighed and continued. "I was merely one of the first to suffer. Now the same thing is happening, not only to Germans, but to the friends of Germans, all over Central America. They're putting us on a black list. We're being boycotted. I only came to town yesterday, but have already met lots of friends who are losing business and jobs. Twenty-one families took their children out of the German school this week, attendance at the German Club has dropped off. Some Germans, even, have had to leave Guatemala. And people who have been shouting to everybody that they are German now protest they aren't German at all, and the Guatemalans are beginning to treat us as enemies."

"Why this change?" I asked.

Blames Roosevelt

"Roosevelt!" Fräulein Elizabeth exclaimed, "Roosevelt, the Mason. I am sure it isn't the American people. They're nice. They like Germans. Why, a great many of them up there are Germans. I've been up there; I know. It is Roosevelt who stirs the world up against us. And he's ruining us down here. I don't know what we'll do!"

She paused a while, wondering if she'd be able to renew her own permit to stay in Guatemala, then went on in an earnest, nostalgic tone. "How nice it used to be! We Germans came to these backward countries, built up their business, even raised their crops and helped them advance. We brought order. Now we're bringing order also to dirty, corrupted France. Mexico would welcome us. Even the Americans want Hitler. Only Roosevelt spoils everything. Your own papers write against Roosevelt, you hold great meetings against him, but he betrays you." She was bitter. "Betrays you and ruins us!" she repeated.

After a pause she cautiously drew the latest number of a local German paper from her handbag and in a low voice said: "See that! The editor of this German paper has just been expelled from Guatemala. Here is his picture, along with his farewell article covering the whole front page. I know him. Poor fellow! Where will he go? No country wants him! But wherever he goes, he'll work for the Führer," she declared.

"Where could I get a copy of this number?" I asked.

"I'll give you this if you really want it," she said.

"But maybe you wish to keep this good-by number as a souvenir," I suggested.

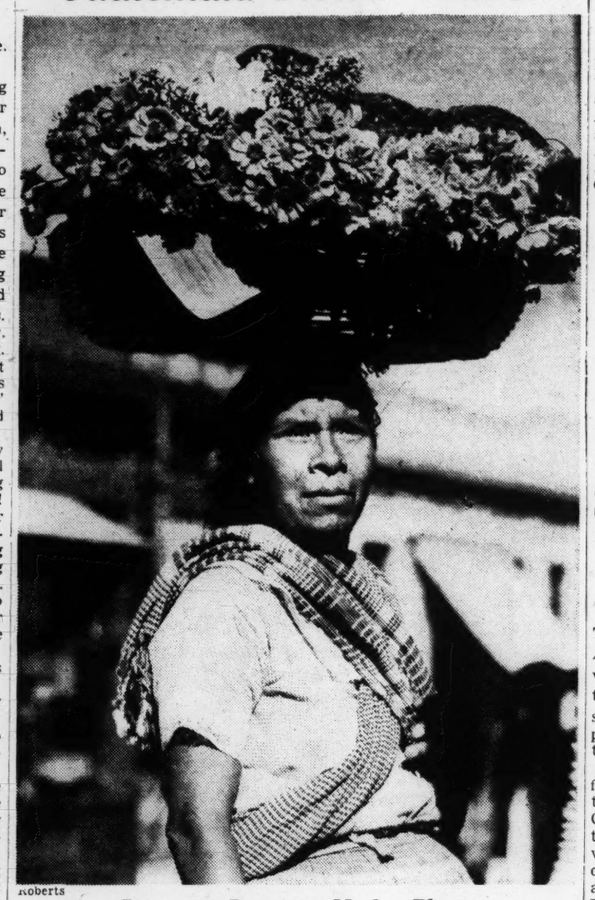
"Oh, I can get plenty more," she exclaimed. "We receive three copies at our finca. I guess every German in Central America receives it."

I put Dr. Goebbels' Central American propaganda organ in my pocket.

"I'm going to the movies," Miss Elizabeth said. "I want to see Sonja Henie and forget my troubles."

So we parted.

Guatemala Flower Vendor



Roberts

Dispenses Beauty in Market Place

At Guatemala City's airport the traveler is given gardenias by a young woman wearing an Indian costume. At all market places are women selling many kinds of flowers.

'New Argentina' Sets Up Good-Will Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Agentina — Four points of international policy, "expressing the national will above all parties," were laid down by the Argentine Senate in a secret session which interpellated Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazu and Interior Minister Miguel J. Culaciati:

1. To obtain respect for the constitutional regime of sovereignty, liberty, and independence through the defense of the republican and representative institutions.

2. To procure the most decided and complete military defense of Argentine territory until its "absolute security" is assured.

3. To maintain the principle of neutrality and good relationships with all countries, coordinating this principle in the present emergency with the reciprocal assistance and the defensive co-operation of the American nations, so as to be able to resist and repel eventual extracontinental aggression.

4. To promote continental solidarity constructively and with foresight, maintain peace and unity among the American republics, and co-operate economically and financially with these in the strengthening of common inter-American ideals.

The foregoing was a public declaration summarizing the results of a secret debate. The four points, it is seen, make a complete and frank frame of policy, as approved by the Senate. This parliamentary body, spurred by public opinion, has lately become more conscious of its international responsibilities.

The four points demand careful reading and study in the light of existing internal conditions and the modern Argentine tendency to take a more comprehensive viewpoint of continental defense.

The "old Argentina" may be seen in the stipulation of "foresight" in promoting continental solidarity, but the "new Argentina" shines forth in the co-ordination of "the principle of neutrality and good relationships with all countries," with co-operative defense to resist extracontinental aggression.

Readiness to assume a more positive attitude in favor of hemisphere defense was indicated by the Foreign Minister during the secret debate which preceded the declaration, it is understood. Señor Ruiz Guiñazu also touched on the question of River Plate bases.

Referring to Germany, the Minister intimated that a satisfactory reply had been received to the Argentine protest against the sinking of the national steamship Uruguay one year ago. Berlin, it is understood, has agreed to pay an indemnity at the conclusion of the war.

There is "no change" in Argentina's "traditional policy of peace and harmony with all nations," Acting President Ramon S. Castillo declared at the annual Army and Navy banquet.

"The independence and liberty we enjoy," he said, "did not come from victory of arms alone, but resulted from a truly American way of thought, yielding new institutions which made us strong, worthy and happy. We must preserve these institutions at all costs," he added.

Dr. Castillo envisaged the Argentine Army as a school where citizens learn to defend the best interests of the country. "These interests can be none other than insuring respect without injuring democratic institutions, which no thing nor person can destroy," he explained.

This passage attracted the attention of many. "Democracy" or "democratic" is not a commonly-used word by the Acting President.

Support of Foreign Policy Young Democrats' Keynote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21— The Young Democratic Clubs of America opened a three-day convention here today with their national President and their keynote speaker urging down-the-line support of the Roosevelt Administration's foreign policy.

Homer Mat Adams, of Springfield, Ill., president, came out of the first meeting of the Executive Committee with a statement that the Young Democratic Clubs would not only support the President but would urge measures for aiding Great Britain, China and Russia, not yet officially proposed in Washington.

At the same time, Representative Lyndon Johnson, Texas Democrat, prepared a keynote speech to the delegates outlining increased aid for Britain. The speech was entitled "Youth Must Fight the War and Live the Peace."

Between 3,000 and 4,000 delegates from all parts of the country assembled in Louisville for the convention, a biennial affair.

The status of delegations from 13 States, including New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, and California, which are delinquent in their national dues, was the first important issue before the National Committee.

The Committee was reported to be considering a plan to allow a percentage to be paid up on their dues. The decision in this matter is expected to exercise a strong influence on the contest for the national presidency of the Young Democrats between Joseph Cordell Carr, Secretary of State of Tennessee, and J. Patrick Beacon, former West Virginia Senator. Among the 18 States claimed by the Beacon faction are several of the large delegation States on the delinquent list.

The Carr candidacy, backed by a well organized machine, apparently had obtained a strong foothold among the southern delegations as the convention opened.

Mrs. Clover Gaston of San Diego, Calif., Miss Genevieve Blatt of Pittsburgh, and Miss B. Patricia Firestone of Harrisburg, Pa., were leading candidates for Vice-President.

Buying a Home: First Payment Is Important

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of The State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

"A Stitch in Time"
Sixteenth in a Series of 30 Articles

In the actual purchase of the home, the first step is the payment of a deposit to bind the sale until other preliminary steps can be taken. But before you pay a cent, bring your attorney into the picture, because the receipt you will be given for that payment is a matter of serious importance. It must embody all the essential terms of the contract. In fact, it is a contract in itself. It must list the total price to be paid, the amount of down payment (including the deposit), the rate of interest, and the minimum monthly payments covering principal and interest.

It must state that the sale will be complete only after title is shown to be in the seller free of all encumberances, except such as may be enumerated, like mortgages, taxes not yet payable, etc. If you are to assume an existing mortgage, this must be stated. If the sale has not been finally agreed upon and your deposit is only an evidence of good faith, then the time by which an agreement is to be reached should be mentioned on the receipt and the fact that the deposit is to be returned if the sale is not made.

When the sale is completely agreed upon and the terms entirely worked out, the money and the deed, promissory note, and mortgage—if any—can be placed in escrow (a sort of trusteeship) with the title company or a bank. Escrow instructions will state that the papers are to be recorded and the money paid the seller upon the issuance by the title company of a policy of title insurance, insuring that the seller is the legal owner. Or, if the title company gives only a search and not insurance, the escrow will be contingent upon your attorney approving the title as the result of the search.

Defective Titles

Without title insurance or a search okayed by your attorney, you may find that you have no ownership in the property, even after you have fully paid for it. There are dozens of ways in which a title can be defective. A prior owner may have signed a deed with a name different from the one by which he received it. Or he may have failed to have his wife sign the deed when selling the property. A notary's seal may have been omitted from the acknowledgement. Some trickster may have sold the land twice, so that there is a question as to who actually owns the land.

Taxes may have gone unpaid and mounted to a large sum. Perhaps the land has even been sold for taxes. Assessments may have been levied for street work or sewer construction, for parks or other improvements.

"But," you object, "I am dealing with an honest man. He wouldn't try to slip anything over on me."

Granting that, there are many possible defects in the title of which the seller may be honestly ignorant.

"He got his policy of title insurance when he bought the land. He has showed it to me, and he says nothing has happened—no sale, mortgage, or assessment—since he got it." This is your further objection to spending the money for your own title insurance.

But several things can happen to property between the time when a man buys the land and gets his title policy and the time he sells it. And he may be wholly unaware of these circumstances. The owner's creditor may have sued him and levied an attachment on the property to secure a large debt. The owner may not have been yet served with notice of the suit. A heavy assessment may have recently been levied, of which he is still ignorant. He may honestly have forgotten to pay taxes. Or some stranger may have, by a mere mistake, given a deed to the land in question, when intending to give it to another piece of property.

These examples are not hypothetical. They have all happened in actual cases.

The question of unpaid taxes includes more than the matter of delinquencies, for except at the very beginning of the fiscal year (the governmental year, which may not be the calendar year), there are taxes unpaid which are not yet payable. For example, in a fiscal year beginning July 1 the first installment may not be payable until Oct. 1 and not delinquent until Dec. 10. The second installment may not be overdue until May 1.

To account for this matter equitably, it is customary to have the seller pay the taxes for so much of the fiscal year as has elapsed on the date of sale (when the deed is recorded and the money paid), while the buyer pays the balance.

Basis in Settlement

The tax bills, whether paid or unpaid, will be the basis for this settlement. The seller's personal taxes may be included on his realty tax bill, so that this will have to be accurately computed and separated. If the taxes on the house and lot have already been paid, the buyer will pay the seller the correct proportion. If not, this proportion will be deducted from the buyer's payment. If one installment has been paid and the other not, there will be a still different reckoning.

Often there will be more than one tax bill. Unless you are buying property in a city which is both a city and county with a single government, you will find that there are separate bills for each, the county bill usually including the state taxes.

If you give a note and mortgage or deed of trust to secure a balance yet to be paid, these papers, of course, will need your attorney's okay before you sign them. Keep copies of every paper you sign, so that you may refresh your memory as to their terms at any time.

If the note calls for payment of installments, make sure that they are indicated as a minimum. In other words, provide that you shall pay "not less than" sixty dollars a month, or "sixty dollars or more" per month, or whatever the agreed amount is. Also avoid any prepayment penalty. Then you will always be able to pay at a faster rate than required or to liquidate the entire debt when you come into sufficient funds.

This protects you against being forced to pay a high rate of interest for months or years after the prevailing rate has dropped far below the figure stipulated in your note. It permits you to refinance whenever you can do so to advantage.

Plea for American Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—An interesting document on the "strengthening and defense of the American democracies" has been issued here by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, the revolutionary Peruvian "Aprista" leader, formerly hostile toward North America as an "imperialistic" power.

The document, or plan, has been circulated widely in South American countries, though publicity is restricted in Peru, where Señor Haya de la Torre and his Party are proscribed. Many "Apristas," that is, members of the Alianza Popular Revolutionaria Americana, are political refugees outside of Peru.

The Peruvian leader has brought forward his plan "because all American States should unite to defend democratic existence from the totalitarian menace within." Briefly, Señor Haya de la Torre's message is this:

The defense of democracy is a common and interrelated task for all American countries. To reach voluntary interdependence it is necessary to establish American international obligations based on the study of each national constitution. These obligations, he argues, will link the interdependent principles of national sovereignty with those of popular sovereignty on whose existence the democratic system depends. A "pact of liberties" of the 21 American republics would constitute a real Magna Charta of New World Democracy, in his opinion.

He advances to the proposition that any American State should be able to call on the assistance of the rest when the existence is proved of governments violating the democratic liberties and using power to establish procedure which is undemocratic, un-American, and totalitarian in tendency.

He proposes a Congress of States of North and South America with arbitral powers to resolve constitutional conflicts or differences affecting democratic liberties of expression, religion, and economy, with acceptance of North American popular sovereignty as a standard. He also favors an Economic Congress of the Americas to plan a continental export and import bank, an inter-American tariff union, and a single monetary unit.

Señor Haya de la Torre considers that a common menace imposes a common task and that "democratic inter-Americanism without imperialism" should be the juridical goal of the New World.

Nazi Shift in Argentina?

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP)—Authorized sources vehemently denied today Argentine reports that Germany is withdrawing its ambassador to Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 21 (AP)—A Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities has insisted that Gottfriend Sandstede, German Embassy press attaché, appear before it for questioning after Herr Sandstede refused on the grounds of diplomatic immunity.

While the capital speculated on a report that the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann, had been recalled to Berlin—a report the Embassy denied—there was another incident of renewed friction between the two Governments.

Erich Otto Meynen, German Charge d'Affaires, protested to the Foreign Office against newspaper pictures purporting to show the burning of documents in the German Embassy courtyard.

Despite the Embassy's denial of Herr von Thermann's recall, Argentine Foreign Office sources intimated they expected some change in German diplomatic setup here.

In an exchange of notes with the Foreign Office, the Congressional committee contended Herr Sandstede was not entitled to diplomatic immunity because he was a salaried employee of a commercial firm and had been called to testify in that capacity.

Herr Meynen said the Embassy courtyard pictures appearing in the pro-democratic afternoon newspaper, La Critica, did not show burning documents "but merely leaves and branches of trees the gardener had pruned."

There also were reports in diplomatic circles that Herr von Thermann's successor already had arrived from Berlin.

Bombing Inquiry

HAVANA, Aug. 21 (AP)—Urgency court released for lack of evidence four youths detained in connection with one of four bombings here Aug. 18.

The court said there was no other accusation than that of the proprietor of one of the bombed establishments, and that police laboratory tests showed existence of no nitrate on the hands or clothing of the four youths. Three of them had been held in jail, the fourth, because of youth, in custody of his parents.

Peru Takes Village

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 21 (AP)—Belated reports from the Peruvian frontier said Peruvian troops had occupied the village of Piedras on Sunday, Aug. 10, after air reconnaissance.

Piedras is in the disputed territory at the end of the interior railroad to Puerto Bolivar, Ecuador. No violence was reported in the occupation, which came after a truce in border warfare between Peru and Ecuador.

Nazis Ban Cubans

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP)—The German Government announced today it had ordered closing of Cuban consulates in the Reich effective Sept. 15.

[The announcement followed closely the action of the Italian Government in closing Cuban consulates in Italy in retaliation for the expulsion of the Italian Consul General from Cuba.

Cuba ordered expulsion of seven German consuls as well as one Italian, Germany earlier had reacted by Demanding withdrawal of Cuban consuls from German-occupied territories.]

A note handed the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires requested the withdrawal of all Cuban consular officials, employees and former employees.

DNB, German official news agency, said the action was taken because one Cuban consular official had been engaging in activities outside his regular duties, thus "giving reason for severe objection."

President Hits New Building Site

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Asserting that he once had been guilty of permitting the desecration of Washington by favoring erection of World War buildings in a parkway, President Roosevelt told reporters he was inclined to oppose construction of a $35,000,000 War Department building near the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery.

Both houses of Congress have approved the structure, which is designed to house 40,000 Government employees and has been described as "the largest office building in the world."

Mr. Roosevelt said he once had spoiled the plans for the national Capital, which he termed the most beautiful city in the world, and he didn't think he wanted to do it again. He added that he thought the necessary space could be obtained elsewhere without destroying the beauty of the Potomac River waterfront.

The huge building would be located across the river in near-by Virginia, near the Lincoln Memorial, Arlington Memorial Bridge and the cemetery, with its amphitheater and tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mr. Roosevelt said that in 1917, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he had obtained approval of President Wilson for erection of Army and Navy structures in Potomac Park along Constitution Avenue. The buildings are still there.

By a Staff Artist

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Congressional Agriculture 'Students' Move Through Connecticut Valley

Listen to Talk Against Farm Parity Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 21—Uncle Sam's Congressional "students"—members of the Republican Agricultural Study Committee on a tour of New England—opened their textbooks to the chapters on Maple Sugar and Dairying yesterday, as they swung through the northern section of New Hampshire from Poland Springs, Maine, where they spent the night.

They worked their way in their "rolling schoolhouse" along the upper Connecticut Valley and through sections of Vermont dairy country, to Hanover for luncheon. Here they were entertained by the H. P. Hood Company.

On leaving Hanover, the group proceeded through dairy country to the Bellows Falls dairy plant, then to Massachusetts State College, where they were guests of President Baker.

They heard Wendell T. Davis, General Manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association, attack that perennial goal of farmers—parity prices—on the ground that it results in "freezing the farmer's standard of living."

Would Alter Parity Base

"A parity price does not permit the farmer to buy more as our standard of living rises," Mr. Davis said. "It does not permit him to share in the increased output of industry, or the benefits of industrial progress."

Mr. Davis proposed that the Government change the basis for parity prices by substituting an index of industrial wages for the present index of prices of commodities.

He said this would permit the farmer to share with factory workers the benefits of industrial progress.

After leaving Amherst, the Congressmen were scheduled to take a quick trip through the Connecticut Valley onion fields, and then make a rapid inspection of Garand gun-making at the Springfield Arsenal.

Plans in Connecticut

After that, State Commissioner of Agriculture Alcott F. King, of Connecticut, will guide the party through the tobacco-raising areas around Hartford, and then into the Capital City for a view of airplane plants, and a defense exposition at the Armory. Later in the day, the Congressmen will pass through poultry areas of the Nutmeg State, touching at the country's largest hatchery at Wallingford, and thence to Griswold, New London.

Rainy weather—which...for a time showed signs of clearing—kept part of the Congressional study group in suspense. Eight members of the party had planned on an airplane trip to the Aroostook potato-growing section of Maine.

At Presque Isle, a large delegation of growers reported ideal weather at this far-northern point, and were greatly disappointed at not being able to greet the visiting "students" and to show them something of this great potato and vegetable raising section. But—no planes were landing at or leaving Portland. Their disappointment was equally shared by the adventuresome members of the rapidly moving party—a group which has made "speed" its watchword in this 5-day study of New England agricultural conditions.

Early yesterday morning, the Congressmen left their dormitory rooms at the New Hampshire State College, at Durham, and mingled with a group of young students of religion in the cafeteria for an early breakfast.

"It has been just like going back to my college days," remarked one solon. Miss Jeanette Rankin from Montana was the center of attraction for the young girl students as she joined them in the breakfast room.

The study group split here, part of the members heading for Portland—and the not-to-be-taken trip to Presque Isle. A larger group went by bus for an extensive tour of the Portsmouth Navy Yard at Kittery, after which both groups joined again at the large packing plant of Burnham & Morrill at Portland for luncheon.

'Fourth Dimension'

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 21 (AP)—Organization of agriculture as a "fourth dimension" in American life was advocated last night by Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, in an address at the New England Lecturers' Conference at Massachusetts State College.

Mr. Taber described the first three dimensions as "big business, big labor and big government" and declared that organized agriculture, "strong enough to cope with business and labor, is liberty's greatest need and civilization's greatest challenge."

The Columbus, Ohio, Grange Master declared that control by any one of the four dimensions had an inherent weakness. "No nation has long survived where gold dominated the thoughts of men," he said. "No nation has long survived if the power of the State is unshaken and supreme. No nation has long survived with labor or any class in control."

"We must oppose any price fixing for agriculture unless wages, salaries, profits and the price of manufactured goods also are stabilized," he said.

By a Staff Photographer

Federal House Group Sees Fish Packed in Maine

Top—Five of the Republican Congress members of a Farm Study Committee, who are touring New England this week, are shown at the Royal River Packing Company, Yarmouth, Maine, where mackerel are being packed. Left to right, Agriculture Commissioner Carl R. Smith of Maine; Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope, of Kansas (in rear); Representative Gerald W. Landis, of Kansas; Representative Phil A. Bennett, of Missouri, and Representative Jeannette Rankin, of Montana.

Center—Gov. Sumner Sewall, of Maine (third from left) and his wife (second from right) are shown greeting the Congressmen and guests. Left to Right—Representative Rankin; Mrs. Clifford R. Hope, wife of the Kansas Representative; Governor Sewall; Chairman Hope; Commissioner Smith; Mrs. Sewall and Representative Margaret Smith, of Maine.

Lower—Seated about the table (reading clockwise) are Representative William H. Wheat, of Illinois, and Mrs. Wheat; Representative J. Roland Kinzer of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Kinzer.

$2,000,000 Defense Housing Begun in East Hartford, Conn.

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21—Ground has been broken for a $2,000,000 housing project in East Hartford, to provide 500 homes for defense workers, most of them at the Pratt & Whitney aircraft factory.

The project is the first in Connecticut sponsored by the Defense Housing division of the Federal Works Agency; and the bulldozers, tearing up the soil of what was a tobacco field, dramatize what is happening to this suburban town.

East Hartford, under the stimulus of defense orders at its tremendous aircraft plant, is undoubtedly the fastest growing town in Connecticut. For months there have been no vacant houses or tenements in East Hartford. Last winter, families of some workers lived in trailers and even in tents. Next winter, despite rapid building of new homes, there still will not be enough to go around.

Across the Connecticut River from Hartford, with tents just off its main street, East Hartford was a slow-moving country village a few years ago. It had, and still has, its weekly newspapers. Its stores were of the neighborhood variety. East Hartford shunned the metropolitan district, in which Hartford and other suburbs joined to provide themselves with better and more expensive water and sewage services. The town had its own reservoir for water supply in the Glastonbury hills. East Hartford was the low-rent, working-class community in Hartford's ring of suburban towns.

It is still a working-class community, but its rents are no longer noticeably low. Along Main Street there are branches now of the Hartford department stores. Chain groceries have long frontages in new business buildings. The State Highway Department has converted much of the same street into a four-lane, divided highway. New gasoline filling stations have sprung up almost overnight. A new pipe line runs across the bridge from Hartford, bringing metropolitan district water; East Hartford's demand for water outran its supply some months ago.

Greenwich Defense Funds

One of Connecticut's best financed towns is Greenwich, next door to New York and with a population and a "grand" list larger than many cities. Last week Greenwich voted a $50,000 appropriation for "emergencies." Roger S. Baldwin, chairman of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, said the money would be used for food, clothing, supplies, and shelter in case of war. "A threat to New York," he said, "might bring thousands of refugees to Greenwich."

Greenwich voted its appropriation, larger than many towns would spend on school support in a year. It is one of the few towns that have adopted this system, electing neighborhood representatives who function in town meeting as town representatives function in the General Assembly.

Bridge Steel Arrives

There was talk of delay, due to steel priorities, in construction of Hartford's new bridge over the Connecticut. Railroad flatcars, however, brought to the river bank four 26-ton girders and they are now in place in the viaduct approach. The superstructure of the completed bridge will require 7,000 tons of steel.

Salisbury's Anniversary

Salisbury celebrates its 200th anniversary this week. Site of the Hotchkiss School, home of many summer residents, Salisbury is a quiet aand well-kept New England village. New York people settled there in 1720. Twelve years later Connecticut's colonial authorities, ignoring New York claims, auctioned off the Town to the highest bidders. Town status was granted in 1741. The date was October, but the celebration is being held in August before Salisbury's population shrinks with the end of the vacation season.

Quincy to Seek Federal Grants

Applications by Quincy for Federal grants under the community facilities bill will include $60,000 to purchase new fire equipment and requests for funds to widen and rebuild East Howard Street leading to Fore River shipyards, and a new trade school.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin said that under present plans the city would ask for a $30,000 grant and a $30,000 loan from the Government with which to buy three engines and a junior aerial ladder.

The entire cost of reconstructing East Howard Street is estimated at about $100,000, to be financed by the Government, while the city will pay for resulting land damages aggregating about $35,000.

In connection with the additional Trade School facilities, the mayor said that city and school officials must first decide whether a new separate building, or merely an addition to the present structure, is needed.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Calling the World": Sir Frederick Whyte. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—7 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Orchestral Music. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—9 p. m.—Headline News: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Victor Over Tropical Fever. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Gautemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. Italian Serenade for String Quartet. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meb., 19.6.

London—11:15 p. m.—Gordon MacDonald, M.P.: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

1777 Bond Valueless To N. J. Man

The hopes of a New Jersey man to realize $1,000,000 on a 1777 Province of Massachusetts Bay £40 defense bond were smashed today by an Attorney General's opinion barring payment on such ancient obligations.

When Edgar Wallach, of Irvington, N. J., discovered among his heirlooms a £40 bond issued by Massachusetts in 1777 to pay Revolutionary War costs, he began dreaming of reaping a financial harvest on the accumulated interest. The sum, he figured, would exceed $1,000,000.

William E. Hurley, Massachusetts State Treasurer, however, rummaged through old files and dug up an opinion, written in 1921 by J. Weston Allen, then Attorney General. The Allen opinion, written in connection with a note issued in 1794, held that such money could not be paid after such a long lapse of time without legislative approval. In that particular case, the Legislature refused payment.

The bond which Mr. Wallach holds was payable in 1779. It carried an interest rate of 6 per cent, the last interest being paid in 1778. In view of the Allen opinion, Mr. Wallach will not be able to collect even the face value of the note, let alone a million dollars in accumulated interest.

Treasury Willing to Pay Vermont's 1812 Claim

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Treasury told Congress recently it would be willing to pay $90,015 to the State of Vermont for obligations incurred in the war of 1812.

The notice was in response to a Senate joint resolution asking an audit of Vermont's claim for advances and expenditures made by the State for military purposes during the war of 1812.

The Treasury itemizing the account, reported that largest single item was $53,344 in interest at 6 per cent on an original principal of $7,322. The interest was calculated from March 30, 1820.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 256 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of Sept. 1 to 6, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 8:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1200kc.
Lacon's—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1240kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m)

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 22
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc). Monday through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 or 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Friday, August 22

11:30 a. m. — WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.78mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.78mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Viennese Ensemble; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classicald Concert.
7:00p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Words and Music.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Johnny Long's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Ricardo's Rhapsodies.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Dance Music; Good Neighbors.

Wide World

Argentine Girl Meets Mrs. Roosevelt

See me? I'm Irma Acuna, a Girl Guide from Buenos Aires. I'm only 16. This is my first visit to the United States, and yet here I am shaking hands with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. That is what Irma would say if she could speak English, but with a smile such as this, Irma doesn't need to speak at all. This handshake of Hemisphere solidarity was one of the highlights of Mrs. Roosevelt's visit to the Western Hemisphere Encampment of 160 Girl Scouts and Girl Guides from 15 countries and colonies of the Western Hemisphere.

Japanese Use Funds and Study Seeking Gold 'Dry' Refining

Foreign Trade Flashes

Japanese mining interests in Chosen are reported to be attempting to develop a dry-process method of gold refining. The Government has appropriated about $1,250,000 for the current fiscal year, in furtherance of this project, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce. No details of the process have been made public, he said.

Construction of the first gold dredge in the Colony, to be used in exploiting the placer deposits at Koshu in South Chusei Province, has been announced by the Maei Mining Company. The opening of a new mine property is expected soon in North Heian Province.

Pan-American Highway

New Latin-American frontiers and communities are being linked up by the extension of the Pan-American Highway. It is now possible to travel through the interior of numerous sections of Central and South America which for generations were isolated from their neighbors. These new highways already have begun to play a major role in the internal development of Latin America, as well as in many cases solving emergencies of agricultural unemployment.

Williamstown Forum Opens On Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 21—In what is called the first national educational forum on postwar problems, the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations will open a six-day program of lectures and discussions here Aug. 24.

High lighting the week-long conference will be an evening devoted to "The Joint Responsibilities of the Americans in the World of Today." Noted South American economists and political experts will join with Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, in presenting a "fresh viewpoint . . . on the problems and issues involved in hemisphere solidarity in the present and postwar world," it is announced.

The evening devoted to the Americas, Wednesday, Aug. 27, will also include ballads and folk songs sung by Juan Arvizu, Latin-American vocal favorite.

The Institute is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. It will be held largely in Williams College buildings.

Zing Yang Kuo, representative of the Chinese legation in Washington, and Dr. Arthur H. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are scheduled to discuss "Has American Democracy a World Future?" on Thursday evening.

Speakers Wednesday include Enrique de Lozado, Bolivian political scientist; Carlos F. Weiman, Brazilian professor of international law; Carlos Garcia-Mata, Argentine trade expert, and Jose Padin, Puerto Rican educator. Mr. Rockefeller will serve as leader of the forum.

Wool Imports Rise 1,200 P. C. in Year

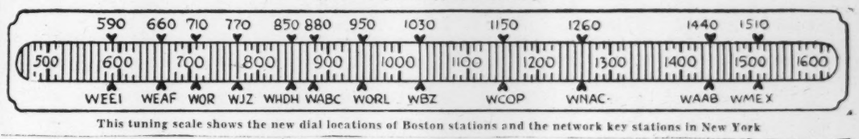
More than 12 times as much wool came into Boston from foreign ports last week as arrived in the corresponding week a year ago.

Figures made public today by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service showed 11,746,500 pounds of wool imported at Boston last week against 927,445 pounds for the same week a year ago.

This brought the total imports of wool at Boston for the fiscal year starting July 1 up to 59,731,700 pounds, compared with 13,990,217 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
3:30 News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and music
3:45 Advent'es in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Reds baseball game	Sports and music
4:00 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Tennis Tournament	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Consolairs
4:45 from Longwood	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Marv Marlin": sk	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
6:00 Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Five Star News
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Rolv Rogers' Orchestra
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Wonderland Salute
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	Inside of Sports	"Fireside Time"
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"This Is Judy Jones,"	Housewarming": va-	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air":
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	comedy sketch	riety; B. Goodman's Or.	"Portia Faces Life"	music
8:30 American Cruise,	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	The Aldrich Family, dra-	"Britain Speaks"	Swiftan Defense Program
8:45 music; Elmer Davis	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	matic sketch	Skinnay Ennis's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
9:00 **Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	Music Hall: Martha	"For Your Information"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 **Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	Scott, Jose Iturbi, pian-	Colonial News Service	
9:30 **Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	ist, Bert Lahr, Come-	Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 **Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dian, Music Maids, Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Montreal Symphony:**	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Five Star News	Five Star News
10:15 Professor Quiz:	**Montreal Symphony**	Barrymore, guest	Rolv Rogers' Orchestra	Rolv Rogers Orchestra
10:30 questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines	'Good Neighbors': drama	Rolv Rogers' Orchestra	Rolv Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	and music	Convention Young Dem's	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Digest	Dance Digest
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music Interlude	Local news; Weather	John P. Dickson, news	Dance Digest
11:30 Music": Vaughan	**Senator Claude Pepper**	Ozzie Caswell's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45 Monroe's Orch	**Senator Claude Pepper**	Ozzie Caswell's Orch	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"Day's End": news

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Musical Moments	Musical Clock	George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Eddie Aston	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 "Hits and Encores"	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 'Listen Ladies' with	Julia Blake, sketch	R. F. D. Melodies	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Japan's Dilemma	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	Chick Loft, organ	Your Morning Pick-Up
9:45 Betty Crocker	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale	orchestra
10:00 K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	Bess Johnson	New England Cupboard	Community Recreation
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	Handy Andy
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Shopping With You
10:45 "Food Fair"	Prescott Presents	The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	Shopping With You
11:00 Treat Time	Mildred W. Carlson	Story of Mary Marlin	B. S. Bercovici, news	The Shining Hour
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	Pepper Young's Family	Musical Portraits	Letter-Quest
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Richard Kent	The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Christian Science Program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather: music	"Dan Harding": sketch	Reds Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Gwen Williams	Musical Roundup"	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports, Weather, Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Walter Blaufuss	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	**The Monitor News**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	We Are Always Young	Musical Mailbox, with
1:15 Woman in White	N. E. Agricultural News	As the Twig Is Bent"	Vivienne Cameron	
1:30 Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather		"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra Trio
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Convention Young Demo-	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	cratic Clubs of America	The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"	Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	Ma Perkins": sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30 Tennis Semi-Finals,	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	Sports and Music
3:45 Longwood; News	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Reds baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00 Tennis Semifinals,	Rep. G. W. Landis	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 from Longwood	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Reds baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Tennis Semifinals,	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Cincinnati	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 from Longwood	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Reds baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Baseball Game	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Bill Henry Calling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Bridge to Yesterday	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	Richard Salinger
7:15 The O'Neills"	Talk; "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Pu Manchu" News	Five Star News
7:30 Job Hunters, guests	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Camp Edwards nem	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Russian Cathedral Choir
8:00 "Claudia & David"	Army Twin Piano Team	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 "Proudly We Hail":	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Edward A. Baldwin
8:45 guests; E. Davis	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Glenn Miller's Orchestra
9:00 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Great Plays"	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30 Hollywood Pre-	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Elizabeth Rethberg	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 miere: drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	House": variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch	
10:00 **"Penthouse Party,"**	Sports Preview	"Wings of Destiny"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c.**	Romance and Rhythm	dramatic sketch	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Rolv Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 "Japan's Dilemma"	Convention Young Demo-	"Listen America": drama	National Convention	Rolv Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	cratic Clubs of America	"Listen America": drama	of Young Democrats	"I'm an American"
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	Sen. Joseph F. Guffey	Dance Digest
11:30 Music: Sonny	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Dunham's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Newly Arrived Yankee Division Swells Fort Devens to Near World War Size

Men at Devens Get Ready For Coming Battle

More than 15,000 soldiers of the Yankee (26th) Division, having completed their two-day trek from Camp Edwards which included a rainy, sleepless night spent in the Upton woods, today were engaged in making their new quarters at Fort Devens more habitable and in brushing up on unit training. They are getting into shape for the Sixth Army Corps' maneuvers, to begin next week for a three weeks period.

Arrival of the soldiers swelled to more than 40,000 the uniformed population at the Fort, and with another 5,000 men due to arrive in the next few days, it appeared the cantonment soon would have a larger population than during the World War, when 44,500 men occupied the camp.

Quartered in square-based tents with conical tops, six men to a tent, the Yankee Division thus added another virtual City to the regular Fort Devens layout.

Turkey at End of Line

The maneuvers are scheduled to begin next Tuesday on a small scale, and gradually build up to a climax during the following three weeks.

The soldiers were delighted last night when they found a turkey dinner with all the fixin's waiting for them at Fort Devens. Although they arrived during the afternoon in trucks which had brought them the last 30 miles of their journey, the rest of the trip from Camp Edwards on the Cape had been by foot, had included a sham battle to repulse an "invader" menacing industrial Massachusetts from southern Vermont and New Hampshire, and had involved a rather sorry night in the forest.

Between mosquitoes, driving rain, and the limited advantages of the ground and the trucks as places to sleep, the soldiers managed to get little sleep on the journey. Most of them enjoyed a long night's rest in army cots and tents, last night.

Explanation—For the uncounted laymen to whom brigades, regiments, combat teams and other such words are simply vague terms for part of an army, a release from Fort Devens is enlightening.

A "square" infantry division like the 26th, for instance, is composed basically, it is stated, of two infantry brigades of two regiments each, hence the terms "square."

A "triangular" infantry division, such as the 1st Division, is composed basically of only three infantry regiments, hence the name "triangular."

The two infantry brigades of the "square" division have a total of 13,542 officers and men, or four regiments.

In addition, the square division includes a complement of 4,363 officers and men constituting a field artillery brigade; 948 officers and men in an engineer regiment; 897 in a quartermaster regiment; 1,057 in a medical regiment; 755 in the special troops; and, of course, the division headquarters, chaplains, and the division surgeon's office.

In the "triangular" division, there are the following: division headquarters, military police company, signal company, three infantry regiments, one field artillery regiment, two engineer battalions, one medical battalion, and one quartermaster battalion.

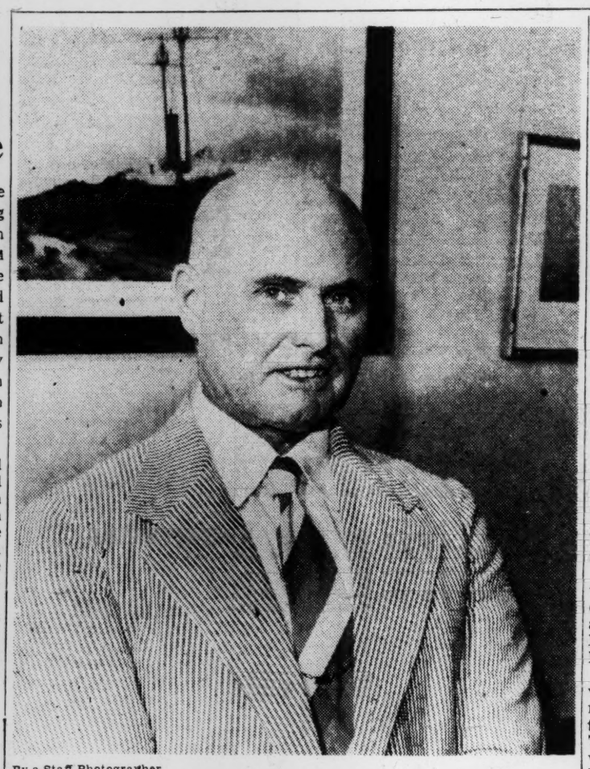
In the way of personnel, the triangular infantry division has the following: one major general, two brigadier generals, 36 lieutenant colonels, 14 majors, three majors or captains; 108 captains, 35 captains or first lieutenants, 72 first lieutenants, 123 first or second lieutenants, 38 second lieutenants, 38 lieutenants, three warrant officers. This is a total of 438 commissioned officers and 8,519 enlisted men.

Ski Troops—Uncle Sam is getting ready to fight, if necessary, in the far northern reaches of the world where only the polar bears, seals, and blizzards customarily disturb the chill quiet. The quartermaster's office at the Boston Army Base today announced award of a contract for 2,610 pairs of snowshoe bindings at $1.27 a pair to Sno-Craft, Inc., of Norway, Maine, and another for 3,040 pairs of climbers, ski mohair, at $2.56 to $2.61 a pair, to Ski Sports, Inc., of Boston.

Convoy—The 198th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft regiment, a crack Delaware unit which has been at Camp Edwards since March 27, will leave for Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., next Monday or Tuesday, Sept. 2 or 3, where it will henceforth be stationed, according to announcement at Camp Edwards.

The regiment, consisting of two battalions of 900 men each, will travel to its new location in a convoy of 350 vehicles ranging from giant prime movers to tow three-inch guns, to small "jeeps." The convoy will be 25 miles long and require more than an hour and one-half to pass a given point. The trip will take two days.

"It is reported," says the official release, "that the 198th will swap locations with the 369th infantry, a negro regiment from Harlem, New York City, which will come to Camp Edwards and occupy the present 198th area."



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Charles G. Roemer

The Boston Coast Guard District extending from the Maine-Canadian border to the Rhode Island-Connecticut line, with headquarters in the Custom House at Boston, will be under direction of Capt. Charles G. Roemer, of Brookline, Mass., after tomorrow. He succeeds Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, who has been transferred to a similar post, at Chicago. Captain Roemer has been with the Coast Guard since 1906.

Captain Roemer Put in Charge Of Coast Guard's Hub Division

Capt. Charles G. Roemer, Chief of Staff of the United States Coast Guard headquarters at the Boston Custom House, has been placed in charge of the entire Boston Division, with jurisdiction extending from the Canadian border to the Rhode Island-Connecticut line.

Captain Roemer succeeds Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, who has held the post since October of 1935, and who has been transferred to a similar post at Chicago, effective Friday. He was promoted from the rank of Commander to that of Captain in July, 1938. Before being assigned to command the Boston Division, he was in command of the cutter Cayuga. He is expected to leave Boston Saturday for the West.

Commander Lee H. Baker, who was recently assigned to Boston as captain of the port and intelligence officer, is to succeed Captain Roemer as Chief of Staff.

Captain Roemer, who began his Coast Guard service in 1906 when he entered the Academy, which at that time was at Baltimore, is a native of Maryland. He now resides in Brookline, but if you ask him where his home is, he says "the U. S. A."

In the World War, Captain Roemer, then classified as a navigator, served on the old cutter Algonquin in European waters. He made five cruises to Alaska waters, and was in command of the old cutter Bear for a time, the vessel that later served as Admiral Byrd's flagship in antarctic expeditions.

During the prohibition era, he commanded the fleet of old destroyers that was operated along the New England shores to combat rum running. He also commanded the base at St. Petersburg, Fla., the cutter Cayuga, and the new cutter Ingham, which he brought around to Boston from the Pacific Coast, before being assigned to Boston headquarters as Chief of Staff.

Three Youngsters Climb Four Peaks In Maine in Day

RANGELEY, Maine, Aug. 21 (AP)—Three youngsters—two girls and a boy—emerged from the woods near Bald Mountain Tuesday night with a new record in these parts for mountain climbing—four peaks in a single day.

Teresa Madden and Lila Barter, and their companion, Edward Ellis, Bowdoin College sophomore, toiled 30 miles on rain-soaked trails over the four highest peaks in this region—4,116-foot Saddleback Mountain, 3,445-foot Deer Mountain, 3-215-foot Aziscoos, and 2,200-foot Bald Mountain.

Mr. Ellis and the girls, who are secretaries, began hiking at 4 a. m., and climbed the first part of Saddleback by flashlight. They came out of the woods last night by flashlight.

The climbing record they broke was established in 1939 by Mr. Ellis, his brother, William, and French Strother of Garden City, L. I. They climbed three mountains with an aggregate altitude of 10,786 feet compared with the latest total of 12,986 feet.

Tobacco Inquiry In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 21 (AP)—Charging that "Tobacco Road" conditions exist on Connecticut's fertile plantations, where children as young as eight years old are employed, State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher called today for a "thorough housecleaning."

The Commissioner said that tobacco field conditions menaced "the health, morals, safety and general welfare" of the child workers, in a letter sent yesterday to Ralph C. Lasbury, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the State Defense Council.

Emphasizing that his criticism did not apply to all growers, Mr. Danaher said an investigator found "intolerable and disgraceful" conditions on many plantations in the Northern Connecticut River Valley, which harvests a $12,000,000 crop annually.

One high official in a tobacco association commented, however, that he knew of no eight-year-old children being employed and said that "the moral standards on the farms are as good as in any industrial plant in the State."

8,319 Excise Tax Actions

Complaints against 8,319 Boston automobile owners for nonpayment of excise taxes were filed today by the City of Boston at the State Registry of Motor Vehicles. The number represents those cases among motorists whose names begin with letters running from A to M.

Power, Flood Control Plan Asked in N. H.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The New Hampshire Water Resources Board was urged yesterday by Chairman Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission to approve immediately a plan for the hydro-electric and flood control development of the Contoocook River.

Under the plan recommended by this Commission, generating facilities totaling 61,000 kilowatts would be installed on the Contoocook to furnish power for the defense program.

These facilities would generate 14,000 kilowatts at Blackwater, 16,000 kilowatts at Lower Hillsboro, 10,000 kilowatts at Stoddard, and 21,000 kilowatts at Penacook in New Hampshire. There would be a storage reservoir at Bennington.

Mr. Olds said he had stressed the defense emergency need for electric power in the New England area during meetings of the Water Resources Board at Peterborough, Henniker, and Concord.

In a report to President Roosevelt in July, the Commission recommended an initial installation calling for completion of 7,000 kilowatts capacity at Blackwater and the storage reservoir at Bennington by 1943, and 12,000 kilowatts at Lower Hillsboro by 1945.

Back Pay Ordered In Five Concerns

Restitution of back pay to more than 150 employees of five Massachusetts concerns was stipulated yesterday in civil actions charging wage and hour violations brought in the Federal District Court in Boston.

The five companies were charged with failing to pay the minimum wage, failing to pay overtime wages, failing to keep records of transportation in interstate commerce of goods produced by underpaid employees.

The civil actions were filed by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator. The companies involved were the I. Mathews & Company, New Bedford, manufacturers of women's and children's underwear; the Kalis Clothing Manufacturing Company of Boston, the Novelty Pants Company of Worcester, the Ideal Toy & Manufacturing Co. of Roxbury, and the B. S. Cotton Company, Inc., of Worcester, buyers and sellers of rags, scrap metal, and paper stock.

The companies agreed to pay back wages to their employees and to refrain from further violations of the Wages and Hours Act.

Braintree Is Made Safer

Installation of a two-way radio apparatus in Braintree, Mass., police cars, authorized with an appropriation of $3,000, will bring the protection of patrols about nine minutes quicker to any part of the town, officials said today.

By a Staff Photographer

Banked Multi-Hued Beauty From Flying Cloud Farms

This beautiful display won the highest award bestowed at the annual show of the New England Gladiolus Society in Horticultural Hall, Boston. The display won the gold medal of the Society. The exhibit, which opened yesterday, continues until 9 o'clock this evening.

State Legion Begins Meet At Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug 21 (AP)—A varied program ranging from business, sports, an election and a parade faced the Massachusetts Department, American Legion, as it opened a three-day convention today in this gaily-bedecked city.

The first day's program called for a business meeting, a clambake, a five-mile swimming race and a 15-kilometer road race, the latter expected to attract such start as Les Pawson, "Tarzan" Brown and Clarence De Mar, all of whom have won the Boston A. A. marathon.

Three candidates waged a battle for the State Commander post to be vacated by Chester H. Grant of Gloucester.

The contenders were Department Vice-Commander Richard Cunningham of Boston, George L. Flynn of Natick and James P. McManus of Boston. The election is scheduled for the morning of Aug. 23, after which there will be a parade, expected to be witnessed by 50,000 persons.

Those in the vanguard of the 1,500 delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Alexander C. Murray at a banquet last night.

Massed New Bedford 'Glads' Win Top Gold Medal at Show

A bank of multi-hued gladiolus covering one whole end of Boston's Horticultural Hall—an exhibit of Flying Cloud Farms of New Bedford—won the gold medal for the most meritorious display in the twenty-second annual New England Gladiolus Show held yesterday and today.

Dominated by a huge white spray of Surfside spikes among bright orange Bancroft Windsors, purple Allegros, pink Southports, yellow Buffets, and cream-colored Honeymoon, the exhibit drew many exclamations of admiration from the more than 5,000 persons who crowded into the Hall during the two-day exhibit.

Major awards of the New England Gladiolus Society:

Gold medal—Flying Cloud Farms, New Bedford.

Silver medals—Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vt.; Howard T. Munson, Warehouse Point, Conn., and Pasquale Vasaturo, Medfield.

Bronze medals—Mathew Ruane, Newtonville; Symphony Flower Shop, Boston.

Gold medal—William Schenetsky, Rockville, Conn. Silver medal — Wendell W. Wyman, Sharon.

Bancroft Winsor Memorial Trophy: William Anderson, Millbrook, N. Y. Bronze medals—Robert Beattie of Warwick Neck, R. I.; Seabrook Nurseries, Seabrook, N. H. Rosette ribbons—James Milo, Plainsville, Conn.; Edward New, Warsaw, N. Y.; Everett A. Quackenbush, New Cumberland, Pa.

Seabrook Perpetual Challenge Trophy—Flying Cloud Farms.

Canadian Gladiolus Silver Medal—Gaston Loubris, Wakefield.

Massachusetts Department of Agriculture Rosette Ribbon—Pasquale Vasaturo.

Arrangement Classes—1st, bronze medal, Lexington Garden Club; 2d, Better Homes Garden Club of Winchester; 3d, Mountainside Garden Club, Mountainside, N. J. Still life studies by New England Gladiolus Society members: 1st, bronze medal, Mrs. Ruth P. Merry, Newton Highlands; 2d, Mrs. James Gephart, Wakefield; 3d, Mrs. Arthur H. Taylor, Brookline.

Arrangements in Urn-Shaped Vases—Mrs. Samuel Kirkwood, Better Homes Garden Club, 1st and also medal of Men's Garden Club of Villa Park, Ill.; Lexington Field and Garden Club, 2d, and Melrose Garden Club, 3d.

Mrs. David Halbersleben of Brookline won both Massachusetts Department of Agriculture trophies for arrangements for home decoration.

Mrs. Ruth P. Merry and Mrs. David Halbersleben tied for the Brockton Agricultural Society Perpetual Trophy.

Carbone Memorial Trophy—Mrs. Robert Richards, Groveland.

Connecticut Gladiolus Society Challenge Trophy—William Schenetsky, Rockville, Conn.

Vanderbilt Trophy—Robert Beattie, Warwick, R. I.

George B. Burgess Trophy: Robert Beattie.

East Bay Society Trophy: Norman A. Waldron, Ludlow.

A. L. Stephen Memorial Trophy: Donald B. Walden, Needham.

New England Gladiolus Society Challenge Cup: Joseph Cerutti, Ashland.

William E. Clark Challenge Silver Cup: Joseph Cerutti.

New England Gladiolus National Open Color Class Championship Trophy: Norman Waldron.

J. Eleton Carter Perpetual Trophy: Henry D. Yates, North Westport.

George L. Hunt Perpetual Amateur Trophy: Fred W. Lorenz, Meriden, Conn.

Shepardson Perpetual Challenge Trophy: W. M. Anderson.

Hullibarger Perpetual Memorial Trophy: David H. Coldwell, West Peabody.

Mrs. Edith E. Siter Trophy: Burton E. Lovesey, Boston.

Alvin Bork Perpetual Trophy: Frances Everett, Chelmsford.

The following awards were made by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:

Gold Medal: Flying Cloud Farms, New Bedford.

Bronze Medal: Better Homes Garden Club, Winchester.

Special Prizes: W. N. Craig, Weymouth; Fred P. Webber, Newport, R. I.

Awards of Merit: J. L. Almey, Winnipeg, Manitoba; P. Barnet, Verdun, P. Q.

Vote of Commendation: Echo Heights Farm, Jordan, N. Y.

Vote of Thanks: Joseph P. Comley, Waltham.

Building Gain Of $22,900,729 In Bay State

A $22,900,729 increase in the value represented by building permits granted in 68 Massachusetts municipalities during the first seven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding 1940 period, is announced today by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The 1941 figures for the first seven months totaled $50,270,428, compared to $27,369,699 for the 1940 period.

During the month of July, 1941, permits totaling $7,073,585 were granted, compared to $6,279,167.

New residential building amounted to 51.6 per cent of the total figure for last month. Of the 783 new residential buildings for which permit applications were filed, 708 were one-family dwellings.

The City of Newton led the field in residential construction, with 46 dwellings, valued at $238,100, while the City of Worcester was second with 46 homes, valued at $175,950.

Canadian Tire Ban

Production of white-walled automobile tires in Canada is banned by official order, aimed to conserve the substantial quantities of zinc which are used in making these tires white, and also to save rubber. White-walled tires require more rubber than ordinary tires, it is pointed out.

UP! goes the number of telephones in service in New England

YOUR telephone company now has more than 1,300,000 telephones in service. A larger number than at any previous time . . . a gain of about 50,000 since the first of the year. People are *using* their telephones more, too. Seems as if everyone in New England is busier, day and night. Over 21,000 telephone people in five New England states are on the job doing their part to give you the best telephone service in the world . . . twenty-four hours a day.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Sweden Seeks to Aid Finns But Disdains German Cause

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 21 (AP)—Young Norwegians were stirred by reports yesterday that Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi party leader, planned stern action to secure 3,000 volunteers to fight against Soviet Russia.

Major Quisling promised German occupation authorities that number of men some time ago, but his recruitment has fallen far short of the goal, dispatches to newspapers here said.

Meanwhile another report said that many former politicians of the Norwegian Labor Party in north Norway had been arrested by secret police and sent to a concentration camp near Tromsoe.

By M. Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dispatches from Sweden continue to add evidence that the Swedes, while anxious to aid Finland in its fight against Russia, are unwilling to let that aid take a form which would encourage Germany to believe that they are sympathetic to Naziism.

The Eskilstuna-Kuriren, one of Sweden's most influential provincial newspapers, has just sharply criticized the recruiting of volunteers for service in Finland from among young Norwegian followers of Vidkun Quisling.

"The enlistment of Quislings as volunteers for service in Finland has had a very depressing effect on the Swedish volunteer movement," it declared. "Many young Swedes who had determined to serve as volunteers with the Finns for the second time (10,000 of them volunteered in the 1939-1940 campaign), have now withdrawn their applications because of the prospect of serving as brothers in arms with those who betrayed Norway."

Even more significant was a statement by former Foreign Minister Rickard J. Sandler in an address at Gavle on Aug. 10. "We must understand Finland, whose war this summer has emerged as the unavoidable means for securing its boundaries," he said, "but we must also understand how our brotherland Norway, which is dominated by German military might and ruled by Quislings, feels. We are bound to them! Freedom for all the North is our common interest.

"If a look toward the East would seem to indicate a crusade, a glance toward the west is sufficient to reveal the presence of the hooked cross.

"If we are to be able one day to exercise our influence to gather the Northern cultures in a lasting political co-operation, this understanding must be engraved in our thoughts: Freedom for the North must be the work of the North itself, not the gift of circumstance in a succession of crises. Discussions of a division or the loss of leadership refer to a proposed protectorate in the North, not to a free North, which can be built only on a foundation of equality, inner unity and independence."

Influence Rising

Mr. Sandler's words are especially worthy of notice in view of the fact that he was the most aggressive of all Swedes 20 months ago in urging active, official Swedish co-operation with Finland during the last Finnish-Russian war. In fact, Mr. Sandler's insistence that Sweden become a belligerent at that time was responsible for his departure from the Cabinet. This did not mean, as it would in many countries, his descent to political oblivion. He is now Governor of his Province and his political influence is ascending rather than descending.

His reference to "discussions of the division or loss of leadership" pertains to the recent Nazi press attacks on Sweden and more specifically to German statements that Finland's active participation in the current war against Russia has earned and assured it the leadership in the future of the entire community of northern European nations.

Such statements throw into bold focus the naïve Nazi belief that by pitting the small nations of the North against each other they will be able to undermine the traditional friendship of those countries. A similar purpose was behind the Quisling order prohibiting Norwegian newspapers from publishing any reference to Swedish assistance in the feeding and rehabilitation of Norway.

But just as such tactics in Norway have served only to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood between the Swedes and Norwegians, they are now failing in Finland. Here, as elsewhere, the Germans are displaying an incredible inability to understand the psychology of the smaller nations and their desire ultimately to mold their own future.

It is conceded generally that Finland was pushed into the present war by German pressure. It would have preferred to recover from the exhaustion in which it wallowed following its last tragic fight against the Soviet; but, when Germany pushed, there were intense hatreds and an overwhelming desire for revenge that made the prospect of a successful war against Russia not altogether unpalatable.

Nazi View Rejected

However, though they are now fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Nazi legions and are being picked by the German press as the new leaders of Northern Europe, the Finns are still unwilling to accept the Nazi designation.

Typical of recent Finnish comment on the "leadership" proposals is the following statement published a few days ago in the Åbo Underrättelser (The Åbo Informer):

"There could never be a successful federation of the Nordic states if any one of the states should appropriate to itself the position of leader," the Finnish newspaper said. "But this is not to deny that a state with Sweden's authority and neutral status will be especially well qualified to serve when a spokesman is needed to represent the interests of the community of Northern nations. With reference to the peace—which must come one day—it is also significant that there will be at least one state which, with some authority, can assume the role of mediator. From this point of view Sweden's determination to remain outside the war is to the advantage of all."

Anti-Nazi Stand

LONDON, Aug. 21 (BPS)—The opposition of freedom-loving Swedes to the mounting insistence of German invitations to become part and parcel of the Nazified "New Europe" is voiced by one of Sweden's leading liberal newspapers, the Goteborg Handels och Sjofarts Tidning, which declares Swedish independence does not fit in with German aims.

"German propaganda seems to consider the time is ripe to deal with Switzerland and Sweden," the newspaper charges. "It is announced that Europe has become a unit under German leadership; Sweden must hasten to take her place in this bloc.

"This invitation does not tempt Sweden. The Germans invite Sweden to join Europe's cultural community, but by becoming a vassal of Germany, Sweden would be farther from, not nearer to, Europe's cultural community. For during the last ten years Germany has been striving to throw off Western principles."

The paper points to the wave of anti-Communist agitation now passing over Sweden with German assistance and expresses surprise at the co-operation provincial newspapers in Sweden are giving to this propaganda.

"It is important," the paper declares, "that every Swede should honestly consider whether German war aims are compatible with Swedish independence."

British Urged to Invade—Polish Aid Grows

Flag made secretly by women in Poland attests Nation's patriotism and determination.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Polish officials announced in London that formation of a Polish Legion of between 60,000 and 90,000 men would soon be completed in Russia.

The Legion would consist of from four to six divisions of about 15,000 men each, enlisted from former Polish prisoners of war in Russia and other Poles living there.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In a little ceremony recently held on British soil, in which a standard was presented by Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in exile, to the Polish aviators in Great Britain, lies a remarkable story of Polish patriotism and determination. The flag that General Sikorski presented, in the presence of Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair, Sir Charles Portal, Commander of the Royal Air Force, and other notables, will become part of Polish history.

In the late winter of 1939, when the Polish airmen were at Lyons, France, and the first squadrons were being formed, a captain of the Polish Air force wrote to his mother, who was still living in their home community in Poland, sending the letter by devious routes. It was a request for a standard, made by Polish women. The standard was to be made of silk.

A detailed design of what the finished flag should look like was enclosed.

On one side was to be the famous Jagello Crown, of the Fifteenth Century Polish King of that name. On the other, two inscriptions, the first, "Milosc zada offary"—Love demands sacrifice; the second, "Bog Honor, Ojczyzna"—God, Honor, the Fatherland.

Red and white, the Polish colors, were to be used and in the corners of the side bearing the inscriptions was to be the red-and-white checkerboard design that is the Polish aviation mark, one that has always appeared on all Polish machines.

The Polish women eagerly accepted the commission. The difficulties confronting them were enormous. Where would they find silk for such a standard? How could they make it without discovery? They secured material, they found silks for embroidery. Then they portioned out the work.

By the end of April, 1940, the bright red and white banner that the Polish eagles had asked for was complete.

After long deliberation, the way to get the flag to Lyons had been determined upon. A young woman was to be its bearer. It was sewn in common material and this was sewn into the young woman's clothing. Then the courageous courier set out. This was in April. The weather was cold, the roads terrible. She had to cross Germany, for then no one dreamed of the fall of France. Belgium was her first goal. She crossed the frontier between the Government General and incorporated Poland safely, the frontier between incorporated Poland and the Reich without mishap. She made her way almost to the Belgian border. And then the German attack in the West began.

Back across the Reich she travelled, always without passports. Making her way back to Poland, she started again.

This time she went north and across the Scandinavian countries. On foot, by train, by boat, by wagon, she spent months and months in travel.

She was two months making the journey from Poland to England. But she succeeded in fulfilling her part of the undertaking, delivering into the hands of General Sikorski the standard embroidered in Poland by Polish mothers for their sons fighting in the skies for Polish freedom.

Sir Archibald Sinclair took advantage of the occasion to pay tribute to the part Polish women are playing in the war—a part that because of the secrecy and danger in which it is carried on will not be generally known until the war is a thing of the past.

Courtesy Polish Ministry of Information

Secretly Made Standard for Polish Air Forces

Upper: Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski (right), Polish Commander-in-Chief, with British Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, presents a new standard for the Polish air forces to Air Vice-Marshal Ujejski. The flag was made secretly by heroic Polish women and smuggled out of Poland at great risk. Lower: The standard itself.

Rice Crop Drop Curbs Japan's Militarists

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP)—Gasoline will not be distributed to taxis or buses beginning Sept. 1 and those vehicles must operate on natural gas or charcoal, it was announced today.

A limited amount of gasoline will be permitted to truck operators.

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21 So fragile a thing as the rice plant, uprooted in its paddies by typhoons until Japan's crop for the third successive year is below normal, exerts a moderating influence over Japanese militarists now lashing about to find new openings for aggression while Anglo-American resistance stiffens.

Tokyo reports say that the preliminary survey of the rice crop prospects are "slightly unfavorable" amounting to a crop 5 per cent below normal due to last month's typhoons. The survey claims that the Korean and Formosan crops are above average and a food shortage is "not likely."

It is reported here that the typhoons seriously damaged rice and other crops, flooding fields, uprooting plants, and causing considerable damage to the countryside.

It is emphasized that such Japanese figures on crop estimates are frequently unreliable and the 5 per cent below average estimate is probably low.

Serious Blow to Japan

However, even a 5 per cent decrease would be a serious matter in Japan due to the necessity of using large shipping space in order to import rice from Japanese colonies and from French Indo-China.

This is believed to be one of the reasons for last month's recall of Japanese ships from European service which are now available as rice transports in addition to the ships formerly used on the American run.

It is reported that Japan is dissatisfied with the imports from Indo-China which are below expectations. This rice is being carefully hoarded, it is said.

Due to the necessity of using ships for rice transports it would make more difficult the task of outfitting an expeditionary force with military transports, while the heavy sinkings in the event of war would cause a shrinkage in the rice supply available to feed the population. However, it is highly unlikely that this reason alone would result in Japan's calling off its southward expansion but it does make the Tokyo policy makers watch steps more carefully.

Rice Prospects Important

Far Eastern observers have been watching Japan's rice prospects as one of the elements likely to make September the critical month for this part of the world.

A bumper rice crop, it is believed, would have stimulated a southward drive beyand the present Japanese inroads on French Indo-China. A serious shortage might restrain Japan from taking the risk of plunging into a Pacific war, unless events render untenable a policy of waiting until next year.

Rice is Japan's basic agricultural commodity. Japanese economy rises or falls according to the rice yield. Last year and the year before the crop was well below average. Unofficial estimates place the two years at 13 and 20 per cent below normal.

Imports Increase

Already Japan is importing rice in large quantites from occupied China and from Indo-China. If those shipments must be increased due to failure of the present crop it is going to mean that more and more Japanese ships will be forced to take part in the rice importing trade, leaving far too few available to carry on either war duties of peactime commerce.

More than half the arable land of Japan is devoted to the production of rice. Even that is insufficient to supply the 70,000,000 people of the home islands. Shipments must be brought in from the colonies of Korea and Formosa. With low reserves from the last two bad harvests and with a bad crop this year Japan may be in a serious and perhaps desperate position, a position which many observers believe would make a full-scale Pacific War with consequent sinkings of rice shipments a most desperate and long-chance gamble.

The price of rice, like the price of other commodities, is fixed in Japan to prevent speculation. Hoarding was discouraged through the institution of a rationing system this spring. Imported rice from Indo-China is mixed with the domestic grain to make the latter go farther even though the Japanese detest the taste of any rice save the home-grown variety. Frequently barley and other cereals are also mixed with rice for the same purpose. Government statistics have become unavailable or untrustworthy regarding consumption, reserves, and production.

Labor Shortages

The current three bad years in succession mark the first time durthis century that a poor rice year hasn't been followed by a good one. The reason, popularly attributed to typhoons and earthquakes, traces directly to the Sino-Japanese war, however.

Agricultural labor shortages are due to the dispatch of more than 1,000,000 young men to fight in China, the majority of them peasant boys who would be working in the paddy fields today if they were not fighting in the mountains of Shansi or guarding railroad lines in Mongolia.

Many other farmers have gone to the cities to seek work in the war factories, lured by the higher salaries. Their fields lie barren or are cared for by wife and daughter. Fixed prices, due to the war exigencies, give the farmer little incentive to increase his yield.

Fertilizer is scarce, too. The Government preferred to see the money which ordinarily went to the purchase of this necessity from abroad going to buy oil and scrap iron and other war materials. When it was realized what was happening it was already too late. Efforts were made to obtain fertilizer from the Japanese mandated islands of the South Seas, but the quality of the product was poor. The process was expensive.

Previously Japan obtained most of its fertilizer from Somaliland, either British or Italian, but the war in East Africa put an end to that trade. The British have been approached since hostilities ceased in that area but are understood to have put Japan off with assertions that cleanup activities are still in progress — this is one of Japan's stock explanations when third powers complain about phases of Japanese military activities in China, so its use by Britain can hardly meet with valid objections from Tokyo.

The Government has sought to offset war and weather conditions in part by aiding farmers, discouraging urban migrations and sending school boys to the country to work in the paddy fields.

U. S. Oil on Way to Russia Nears Japan's Danger Zone

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—On the other side of the world from the Russo-German fighting front, an obscure American tanker headed for the Soviet Far Eastern port of Vladivostok is plodding daily nearer the danger zone of a possible new war explosion.

The ship, first of a number which Harold L. Ickes, the Oil Co-ordinator, said would take aviation gasoline to Russia, must sail through the screen of islands which comprise Japan in order to reach the Soviet Pacific gateway.

Will Japan dare interfere with the flow of munitions which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised in their message to Joseph Stalin? What answer is being prepared to a possible Tokyo declaration that war supplies must not move through waters near Japan?

It is hardly likely that Russia, Britain or the United States would acquiesce if Japan blocked the most feasible route for aid. To accept such a situation would be to suffer a major diplomatic defeat and loss of face.

Whatever course of action has been or will be decided on may have to be disclosed soon. The first tanker en route from Los Angeles is due to reach the other side of the Pacific in less than three weeks.

Following the normal shipping route, the ship must pass through the narrow strait between Japan's Honshu and Hokkaido Islands, within sight of the important naval base of Hokodate.

Because of the American neutrality zone precedent, Tokyo professes to believe ample justification exists for a similar zone in the North Pacific.

Americans in China

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21 (AP)—An anti-American campaign, purported to be inspired and directed by Japanese military authorities, appeared today to be growing throughout occupied China as a result of the recent United States freezing of assets.

Reports from numerous points in Central and South China indicate that more than 1,700 Americans are facing increasingly difficult living conditions because of restrictions imposed by the military. British citizens also were affected in some areas, but not as badly as Americans.

Many of those feeling the brunt of the campaign are missionaries. At numerous places missions have been picketed as have American business houses in Shantung Province and in South China.

Those Americans living in the foreign areas of Shanghai, about 2,000, have continued their daily routines without Japanese interference.

At many places elsewhere in Japanese-occupied territory, however, Americans have reported they were refused permission to buy coal and other necessities. They said their purchases of foodstuffs have been limited.

At Hankow, for instance, a city reported typical of others, foreigners must obtain permits to purchase food, a traveller said on reaching here. One price is charged the Japanese and another the foreigners, he said. As an example, he said, fish costing the Japanese 50 cents in Chinese money sells for $16 to foreigners.

Salt, potatoes, onions and other vegetables virtually are unobtainable in Hankow, the traveller said. Foreigners are not allowed to carry packages in the streets without a permit, he added.

Americans have been forced in some instances to wait many hours, day after day, before obtaining travel permits at Japanese offices. Travel by foreigners in the occupied area has been restricted since July when the Japanese began a mobilization of men who had been released from active duty in China.

Britain Tells Army 'Whys' of the War

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The British War Office has launched a project to tell the Tommies what they are fighting for.

The new educational scheme, providing for frequent talks by officers, and movies and radio programs, embraces Cromwell's definition of a good soldier as "one who must know what he fights for and loves what he knows."

It deflates the attitude of commanders towards soldiers embodied in Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade"—"Theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do and die."

In a pamphlet introducing the plan to educate the Army on current events, policies and personalities, Sir John Greer Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, wrote that "if the ill-informed or indifferent citizen is a menace to our national safety, so too is the soldier who neither knowns nor cares why he is in arms."

Italy or Norway are suggested as likely places to establish new land front.

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Unofficial English, Polish, and Norwegian strategists raised anew today their cries for a British invasion of the continent as the only way to defeat Germany.

British military leaders were called upon for all-out war against the Nazis. Current RAF bombings of Germany and occupied territories were deemed insufficient by these sources.

Frank Owen, editor of Minister of Supply Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard, demanded "a second front and not only in the air" in a signed editorial. Mr. Owen suggested a British offensive against Italy, long favored by some military sources as the spot where the Axis could be hit hardest.

Many Polish and Norwegian military men have urged the British to attempt landings at a number of points along the European coastline in an effort to find the weakest point in German defenses.

Search for Weak Spot

Once a weak spot were found, these men believe, enough British and allied forces could be landed to overcome local resistance to dig in and open a new front. Most of these men believe RAF bombings have smashed German communications and therefore the Germans would find it difficult to concentrate enough troops to counter a British invasion at any one point.

Favored particularly by Poles and Norwegians is a landing in Norway north of Narvik. They offer three reasons for such a landing:

1. Norwegian troops in England are said to be better equipped to fight in that territory and they could be helped by Scots and Poles trained in mountain fighting.

2. Once a landing had been made, a corridor would be opened through Finland to Murmansk, Soviet Russia, cutting off the Finnish port of Petsamo. Over this corridor troops and supplies could be moved to bolster the Red Armies in the North, it is said.

3. Norwegians at home have been reported ready to rebel against the Germans at the first sign of outside help. The Germans would be unable to concentrate a large force against the invaders in the north, it was asserted, because it has been reported garrisons have to be maintained now in every Norwegian hamlet and town.

If the British have contemplated an invasion of the French coast, unofficial observers agree there have been no signs of it in London.

Optimism Grows

Meanwhile official optimism in Washington and London over Russia's chance in the struggle with Germany is based on three assurances given to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill by Harry L. Hopkins during their Atlantic conference, it was reported reliably.

The assurances which emerged from Mr. Hopkins' conference with Russia's Premier Joseph Stalin and the Lease-Lend Administrator's personal observations on his recent visit to Russia were these:

1. Nazi efforts to raise a fifth column within Russia have failed.

2. Despite the terrific blows of the German armies, Moscow has been able to maintain unbroken communications between general headquarters and the three field army groups.

3. Soviet industrial expansion in the past five years has been on such a scale that even if the Germans hold the western Ukraine the Russians will be able—with some American and British help for immediate needs—to equip new armies and organize new air formations for the duration of a long war.

Explaining failure of a German fifth column in Russia, an informant declared, "Stalin had welded the army and people together before the war and purged his government of dissident elements."

"There were numerous Nazi spies and fifth columnists in Russia at the outbreak of the war," he said. "These were allowed to work until the OGPU (Russian secret police) had the information it needed. Then they were shot."

British Columbia Fights Spreading Forest Fires

PRINCE GEORGE, British Columbia, Aug. 21 (AP)—Forestry officials considered closing mills and logging camps throughout this district to obtain enough men to fight forest fires, raging over hundreds of square miles of northern British Columbia.

Reports told of fire after fire too big to fight or impossible to control because of insufficient manpower.

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Pétain Orders Medieval Provincial Rule in France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 21 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Pétain has definitely ordered reorganization of France along medieval provincial lines.

He instructed the National Council, charged with the reorganization, to establish virtually autonomous provincial regimes, ruled by Governors whose authority and prestige would be incontestable.

The new setup, as outlined by the Marshal, carries out one of his favorite ideas of "centralized decentralization," or authoritative local governments subject to the central government only for general policies.

His letter told the Council that the head of each province "will be a Governor, a high personality representing the Chief of State." The Provincial Council, he said, will be a simple advisory body and "in no case shall it be transformed into a political assembly."

Meanwhile police were reported today to have arrested 6,000 persons in German-occupied Paris.

Most of those arrested in the great roundup, apparently aimed at striking at the sources of growing public unrest in the city, were described as Jews.

At the same time it was learned that two men had been executed by a firing squad for alleged participation in a Communist manifestation against German occupation authorities.

They were condemned, presumably by a German court martial, for "activity in favor of the enemy," it was said.

Both German and French police were reported to have taken part in the arrests.

All approaches to each of the four quarters comprising the working class Eleventh Arrondissement were blocked off and subway stations closed to prevent any escape during the five-hour clean-up.

French and German police then swept through the district, stopping all on the streets, conducting house-to-house searches and going through identity papers.

Those arrested included everybody who could not show he was an Aryan.

Notices appeared on all subway stations outside the district saying trains would not stop at the Eleventh Arrondissement's station, which is at the Place de La Republique.

The Paris newspaper Les Nouveaux Temps said those arrested were taken in buses to concentration centers at Drancy where, it was reported in Vichy, they were being held for investigation.

The surprise move followed unrest and firing in the streets as well as public admissions by French and German authorities that sabotage and subversive activities in the conquered Capital were reaching dangerous proportions.

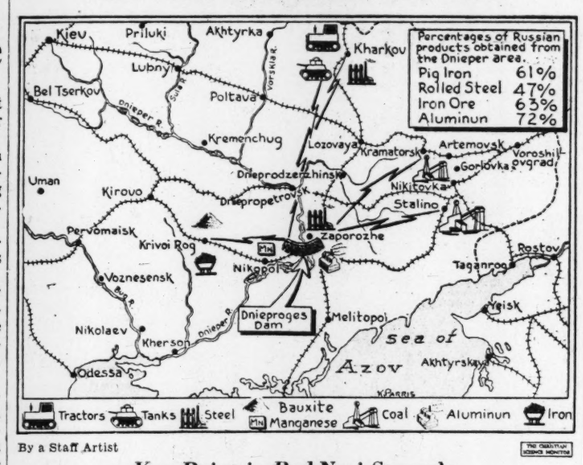
French 'Peace'

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—A BBC radiocast from London which quoted French border reports to the Free French news agency AFI today said the Vichy and German Governments are discussing a peace treaty by which Adolf Hitler would get military and naval bases in France and North Africa and the right to joint exploitation to the French colonial empire.

In return, the radiocast said, the Germans would partially withdraw their troops from France.

The radiocast was heard here by CBS.

On the Russian Front



By a Staff Artist

Key Point in Red-Nazi Struggle

The site of the great hydroelectric center on the Dnieper River is shown. Some reports say that the Russians have destroyed the dam to prevent the coal, iron, and steel industries being turned to the use of the German invaders.

Japanese Liner to Carry 26 U. S. Officials to Shanghai

TOKYO, Aug. 21 (AP)—The N. Y. K. Line—apparently under Foreign Office pressure—suddenly announced tonight it had reservations for 26 United States Embassy and Consular officials aboard the liner Tatsuta Maru, scheduled to sail Aug. 28 for Shanghai.

At Shanghai, most of the Americans expected to obtain trans-Pacific passage home aboard a United States transport.

Because of the unfavorable "hostage" publicity arising from the inability of United States nationals to obtain passage from Japan, the Foreign Office was believed to have exerted pressure.

N. Y. K. line officials then turned up accommodations for nine Naval, two Marine and four Army officers, all Japanese-language students who recently have been ordered to other stations; and a group of Consular employees.

The action was believed to have resulted from the recent talks between United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew and Teijiro Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister.

Koh Ishii, Foreign Office spokesman, had charged that the United States Embassy broke a promise by asking that civilians, of whom there are more than 100 in Japan, also be permitted to board the American ship President Coolidge. The Japanese refused to grant the vessel clearing papers if it took them aboard, and it did not enter a Japanese harbor.

N. Y. K.'s step follows the line of what is said to have been the original Embassy suggestion for evacuation of American officials when Japanese trans-Pacific sailings were cancelled.

Some officials then booked aboard the liner Nitta Maru. When that sailing was cancelled, the Embassy was believed to have requested the Foreign Office to use its influence to find berths on a ship to Shanghai.

A party of eight Americans, Britons and Russo-Americans arrived here today from Moscow intending to go on to the United States but whether or not they will be permitted to continue was not certain.

The party, which arrived without luggage because of delays in making changes en route, included:

Mrs. Neonila Magidoff, wife of an Associated Press staff assistant in Moscow; H. R. Habicht, former United Press Moscow staff member, with his wife and two small children; Herman Weckstein, New York City fur merchant; and Mrs. Gangadharan, British typist of Washington, D. C., and her three-year-old child.

What's in a Name? A Lot of Confusion

CAMP DAVIS, N. C. (AP)—It's all very confusing—this fellow Major's name—but soldiers at this cantonment don't know what can be done about it.

The full name: Sergeant Cap Major.

Ask for Sergeant Major and you'll probably get a Sergeant-Major who is not Sergeant Major.

Get familiar and put in a call for "Cap," and a Captain will answer who is not this Cap.

You get all straightened out with the Captain and ask for Major and a Major comes along and asks: "Was someone calling me?"

After about two hours and 17 minutes you find Sergeant Cap Major.

U. S. Repairing Illustrious, Mountbatten to Command Ship

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The British Press Service announces that the famous battle-scarred aircraft carrier Illustrious, is in an American shipyard undergoing repairs and that Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten, cousin of King George VI, who arrived by Clipper Tuesday, would command the ship and supervise repairs.

The announcement, authorized by the British Ministry of Information in London, did not disclose the exact whereabouts of the 23,000-ton vessel.

British Admiralty reports published June 18 said the mighty vessel, a year old and with a speed of more than 30 knots, was almost destroyed in Axis plane attacks Jan. 10, near Sicily and again at Malta, where it took refuge.

These reports said her rudder gear broke and the ship careened wildly while a hail of bombs set numerous fires and killed about 80 of her 1,600 crewmen.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said in Washington last Feb. 2 that a direct hit by a 1,000-pound bomb had failed to affect the ship's power or navigation, but official British reports said it was damaged so severely that it had to be steered with its engines and barely reached port.

The German High Command announced July 4, 1940, that it had been struck by a torpedo from a U-boat commanded by First Lieut. Endrasz. The day before the announcement the ship was anchored in peaceful Bermuda Bay.

Commenting on the Jan. 10 attack, the Germans said they believed the ship would never leave Malta because it was resting on the bottom.

Spanish reports quoted by the Berlin Radio said May 12 that the Illustrious was in Gibraltar with half its planes destroyed after a plane attack, but later events showed the ship was in a United States harbor at the time of the alleged attack.

Captain Mountbatten has survived the sinking of two destroyers in this war and has seen action in the Norwegian campaign, in the Atlantic, in the English Channel and in the Mediterranean.

Larry Allen, Associated Press reporter, was aboard the Illustrious when Nazi dive bombers attacked the ship for seven hours on Jan. 10 and his story told graphically of the attack.

Mr. Allen said the ship took "one of the most punishing attacks in the history of war," including a direct hit by a 1,000-pound bomb.

Fruit Color Photos Tell Ripeness Tale

DAVIS, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP)—Color photography is helping experts determine just when and how to pick, store, and ship fruit.

Several crates of plums or pears are picked at a given stage of ripeness and photographed. Loaded into refrigerator cars, some are put in the warmest place, others in the coldest place available. Temperatures are recorded automatically all the way across the continent.

On arrival in New York the fruit is photographed again, giving a record of what happened to the color en route.

The experiment is expected to enable growers to select the proper degree of ripeness for picking and the best temperature for shipping.

The University of California College of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Adjustment Administration are co-operating in

Lemon Grass Crops Increased in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Lemon grass, producer of stock feed and lemon grass oil, has now become one of the major crops and agricultural industries of the Florida Everglades, according to Clarence R. Bitting, president of the United States Sugar Corporation.

Production of 20,000,000 pounds of stock feed and 160,000 pounds of essential oil used in cosmetics, perfumery, and other industries is the result of expanded plantings.

Until these commercial plantings in the Everglades, all United States requirements were imported. Today, little, if any, oil is coming from foreign countries, with the result that lemon grass oil prices are skyrocketing, Mr. Bitting claims.

Halifax Lauds Aid to Britain By Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 21—Pausing for a short time in the Dominion capital on his way to Britain for a two to three weeks visit, Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador at Washington, explained that he would welcome the opportunity to tell the people of Britain something of what the people of the United States were doing towards the war effort in the industrial fields and in other ways.

"I have been able to see something of it," he said. "I saw the shipyards and aircraft plants of California and was immensely impressed with them and with the determination of the workers who seem to realize that their future is bound up in the result of this war as much as any of ours."

Questioned on a subject which has been pretty freely discussed in Canada, whether the United States had a real appreciation of the Canadian war effort the Ambassador gave as his opinion that it was "fully appreciated."

"And certainly it is not underrated in Great Britain," he added.

His reasons for taking the trip to Britain, he explained, were to exchange information with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, his Cabinet, and heads of the forces, to see the development of social services as the war progressed and to have a week's holiday on his own account.

Lord Halifax paid tribute to the joint air training plan which he said was "an immense asset to the entire Commonwealth," the importance of which could not be exaggerated. The training of air crews on an expanding scale in the Dominion was "going to be one of the principal ways, as time goes on, that we shall be able to bring home to the German people what war means and how heavy the blame for that war rests upon them who started it."

The Ambassador arrived in Montreal just a little too late to be able to greet Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King as he took off by bombing plane for Britain. He will undoubtedly, however, have opportunities of meeting the Canadian Prime Minister in Britain.

Lord Halifax has been staying while in Ottawa at Earnscliffe, the home of Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner.

Axis Removes Roosevelt Name From Greek Street

ROME, Aug. 20 (AP)—An Italian dispatch from Axis - occupied Athens reported that city authorities had removed President Roosevelt's name from one of the main streets of the Greek Capital, restoring its former name, Academy Street.

Quebec Workers Seek Right to Organize

ST. JOHNS, Quebec, Aug. 21 (CP)—Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labor urged yesterday that workers in Quebec Province be given the right to organize into unions of their own choosing without interference from employers and that women in all Canadian industries be given the same pay as men for doing the same work.

The delegates, at their three-day convention urged that the Dominion Government repeal its Order-in-Council which requested employers to fix wages at the 1926-29 level and to grant bonuses to cover increases in the cost of living index during the war.

Previously the delegates had urged the Dominion Government to amend the Unemployment Insurance Act to protect a greater number of workers and to eliminate any discrimination against the organized labor movement.

The convention pledged all-out effort "to bring about the defeat of the dark forces of Nazi and Fascist aggression." But A. D. Staal, representing the International Labor Office warned the delegates that it was not only necessary to win the war, but that workers must also be careful not to lose the peace afterwards.

In particular Mr. Staal urged long range policies to cope with the problems of demobilization arising when "everywhere thousands and thousands of individuals will find closed the doors of factories which were producing ammunition. Everywhere many men will find their former positions filled by women.

Time Lost by Strikes Is Low in Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

The Labor Department announced Aug. 19 that in the first six months this year 54 man-working days were lost through labor disputes for every 1,000 employees in Canada, compared with 381 man-working days in the United States and 35 in Great Britain.

This meant that for every 1,000 employees in Canada the equivalent of two months' work of one man was lost in the six-month period, the Department said.

The statement showed 29 disputes recorded in Canada during July, compared with 21 in July, 1940.

'Delighted,' Say Premiers

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, who flew to Great Britain, arrived today in London for conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the War Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill gave the Canadian Prime Minister a prolonged handshaking.

"I'm so delighted to meet you," Mr. King said. "This is a tremendous pleasure."

Mr. Churchill placed his left hand on Mr. King's shoulder, retained the handclasp, and said: "I am delighted to meet you, too. This is fine."

It was understood that Mr. King intended to stay in Britain about three weeks.

Accompanying him were Mr. Norman A. Robertson, Undersecretary of State for Canadian External Affairs, Brig. George P. Vanier, and three secretaries.

Canadian Navy Minister Angus MacDonald, who has been here for some time, intends to remain another week.

Mr. King was greeted at a British airport by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, and Rear Admiral A. Bromley of the Dominions Office, with an honor guard of Scots Fusiliers.

It was the Prime Minister's first airplane trip. He is the first Canadian Premier to ever fly the ocean.

Menzies Trip Off

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies' proposed trip to London apparently was precluded today as the Labor Party adopted a resolution of opposition.

The Party said that in view of the gravity of the war situation the Prime Minister should remain in Australia to direct the total war effort."

"If we let this state of affairs follow its natural course instead of heading toward a new order we will walk toward a new chaos, with all the miseries of unemployment, all the reductions in the standards of living . . . as we did after the last war."

The International Labor Office, he said, "lends itself by excellence to the preparation of plans" for the after-war period because it is the international organization of labor. The question of unemployment and of a reasonable existence for workers were not studied in an "adequate" manner by the labor office during its 22 years of existence, he said.

"In the future, however, these two questions will, to my knowledge, be the most important our institution will have to occupy itself with."

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BEATS ME HOW THE KNOCKS DISAPPEARED SINCE I CHANGED TO MOBILGAS. PRACTICALLY NO DRAG ON THE PICK-UP AND SHE COASTS OVER THE HILLS.
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Naziism Is Great Challenge to America

Continued from Page 1

ing and threatening its own house. That is the more immediate issue and it is being accepted, not adequately, but sufficiently to keep the struggle going. The future and the far greater issue is whether it will accept the continuing responsibility to prevent another fire like the present.

If the United States shuns that greater continuing responsibility then repetitions of the present war are inevitable. For until there is adequate police power exercised resolutely in the hands of those whose interest is in freedom and peace there will be continued challenges for world domination by those whose interest is in exploitation and tyranny. But if it accepts that continuing responsibility the world has a chance for a long period of constructive peace and prosperity in which the United States can enjoy far greater freedom and far greater prosperity than it can ever enjoy in an unsettled world.

Three Periods of Peace

The lesson of history is clear. There have been only three periods of relative peace and prosperity in the western world. All three were periods when a relatively enlightened power able to maintain the peace, exercised its responsibilities. The first was the period of the Roman Empire. The second (and it qualifies only in the most general terms) was the period of feudalism when a kinship of rulers under the aegis of the Vatican produced, not real peace, but relative stability. The third was the period from 1815 to 1914 when the power of Britain, exercised resolutely, was sufficient to enforce what in the broadest sense was relative stability although broken by brief wars.

The facts of the present world situation are equally clear. Since 1918 Britain has not possessed the physical power to police the world alone. Nor does America have the power to do it alone either today or potentially in the future. But what their leaders see is the ability of the two working jointly for the same ends to do this job which alone can give the world peace on a foundation of tolerance and justice. And both know that unless their nations accept this task this war, as was the last, will have been fought without achieving the stability and peace which is the true desire of all mankind.

Some American people like to salve their consciences with the false thought that what goes on in the outside world is not of their doing nor of their concern. Yet the fact remains that the present war is very largely the product of American avoidance of responsibility which devolved therefore on British which was unwilling and in fact unable to exercise it alone. Britain did not desire to have Japan conquer China, nor Italy Ethiopia, nor Germany and Italy jointly take Spain.

But America promised only moral and economic support if Britain would undertake to prevent these preliminaries to the present war. Britain felt unable to undertake the risk alone without assurances of military support. Perhaps greater support would have developed if London had gone ahead with the job. But it was uncertain and it was asking too much to expect one nation singlehanded to do the essential policing job which would have prevented this war.

This war also derives in part from narrowly selfish American commercialism. It was the Smoot-Hawley tariff act which set off the first breach in postwar economic reconstruction, which started a wave of retaliatory tariff measures throughout the world, which made men hungry and dissatisfied and which paved the way in Germany itself for a resurgence of German imperialism and for Hitler. These things America did because it could not appreciate the indivisibility of its own peace and its own prosperity with that of the outside world.

The great question today is whether the American people have learned the hard lesson of these events and will be ready when the time comes to accept the responsibility which alone can either prevent a recurrence or the conquest of the world by exploitation for the exclusive benefit of its conquerors.

The challenge of the Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration applies of course equally to the British people. Are they, too, ready to exercise a joint responsibility for the stability of the world when Hitler and his Nazi tyranny are crushed? They are certainly more ready for it than the American people. They appreciate the problem better from longer experience with the world, and from the ordeal by fire through which they are passing today. It is a safe assumption that they will be ready whenever the American people are.

What then is the machinery which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have in mind? Obviously, they are not yet clear in their own minds about the details. But their words suggest a broad outline on a different foundation than that of the League of Nations.

The League in practice attempted to exist on the assumption that no one wanted another war. Its weakness was the absence of effective police power to enforce peace and stability when challenged. This lack in the League was more in the execution than in the concept. But it lay also in the failure of the concept to appreciate the fact that a society of indivuduals can enforce its own security only when it controls a police power greater than that of any potential challenger.

League Ahead of Times

The League was an ideal concept. But it was in advance of its times. Military power after the last war and today is in the hands of individual nations, not of the group. And it will presumably require many decades and perhaps generations before the world reaches the point where the individual nation will be willing to renounce its own military power and rely on the power exercised by the general commonwealth of nations. There must be an intermediate period in which police power is exercised for the general good by those nations which combine possession of greater power with the greatest willingness to exercise it for good and not for evil.

The Roosevelt-Churchill concept is basically that during the intervening period between selfish nationalism and true internationalism Britain and America together will undertake to keep the world at peace. Their plan should and is intended to be elastic and open to the participation of others. It is intended to be a practical, rather than an ideal, solution of the problem. It looks ultimately toward a new League of Nations. But it recognizes that the ultimate goal must be approached gradually and carefully through a period of transition.

The economic aspect of the matter is even more sketchy than the political and military. They know principally what must be avoided. They know that high tariffs must be broken down. They know that conditions of labor must be equalized. They know that trade must be opened up. The details remain to be worked out. What is most essential is not a specific plan, but an ability on the part of British and American peoples to appreciate far more fully than they ever have before their community with the economic welfare of the rest of the world as well as with its political welfare.

It is a tremendous challenge. Will America be ready when the time comes? Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill used the word "hope." They know the need, and they know the penalties if the need is not met. But still they can only "hope."

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War

Continued from Page 1

north and is reported even closer to the city than the Germans.

Kingisepp and Narva, which are in German hands, are on the Germans' western sector. Narva, which had been regarded as an important Russian defense position on the land bridge between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus, is only 81 miles southwest of Leningrad.

Kingisepp, still farther east, is 75 miles away and across the Estonian border from Narva in Russia proper.

Gomel, where some of the heaviest fighting has been taking place, is east of a vast marshland area, and almost midway between Smolensk and Kiev. A great victory such as the Germans describe there could only mean that they are now established on firm land beyond the Pripet bogs, with bases adequate to support major operations.

A penetration to the Gomel area also would serve to protect the exposed right flank of the German spearhead in the Smolensk sector to the north by effectively broadening the base of that salient.

Meanwhile the Red Army launched a new series of counterattacks against the Germans in the central sector, the army paper Red Star reported.

Western forces commanded by General Koneff, advancing for three days, drove the Germans out of three successive defense lines, captured five populated centers, and is continuing to advance, Red Star said

Red Star said aviation, artillery, tanks and infantry combined in pressing the central counterattacks, with the Germans driven out of first lines and routed anew as they tried to entrench in rearward lines.

Russian tanks dropped from planes deep within the German defenses were said to have disgorged infantrymen who forced the Germans to surrender, it said.

The Soviet Navy news organ, Red Fleet, reported that sailors of the Baltic Fleet, holding the Hango naval base at the southwest tip of Finland, had repulsed several enemy assaults and occupied a series of nearby islands with counterattacks.

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Wide World

Looking Over Program at Army Recreation Camp

The Army seems to be making progress in solving the problem of how to provide wholesome low-cost amusement for soldiers. Recreation camps, started on the Gulf Coast as an experiment, have been so satisfactory they may be established on the Atlantic seaboard and possibly the Pacific Coast, it has just been announced. The picture above was taken at a camp at Lake Pontchartrain, La. The two soldiers are studying the schedule of day's events as they nibble on ice cream "pops." In these camps no bugle blows and breakfast is served as late as 9 o'clock. And there is very little discipline—the soldiers don't need it. The picture of these two youths provides a graphic illustration of the wide difference between the old conception of an army and the new idea of a defense force of civilian soldiers.

Charge Army Morale Is Low Linked to Nation's Thinking

Continued from Page 1

but by "hard, tough fighting," and "that it will hurt somebody."

Is American morale really low? Perhaps the following disconnected incidents fall into a rough pattern that hints at the answer.

Defense faces a major steel shortage. But instead of guns for armament, America has produced 20 per cent more automobiles for civilian use than in any year since 1929.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed voluntary daylight saving time in some areas. Most of them have not got around to action.

The President warned that "we face inflation unless we act decisively and without delay," urging price-control legislation. The bottleneck Banking and Currency Committee which is handling the matter has left on a month's vacation. Inflation could wait, it indicated. Meanwhile the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says price rises are not on vacation.

Partisan Politics

Partisan politics continued in Congress. The ballot by which the military extension bill squeaked through by one vote, 203 to 202, was on party lines. A Republican majority has voted against every one of four major defense measures to date, repeal of the arms embargo, the lend-lease bill, the draft bill, and the draft-extension bill.

Strikes continue; the tax bill is inadequate, and the Treasury loses millions every day by failure to pass the proposed excise taxes; Mr. Knudsen acknowledges that the defense effort is behind schedule.

How about morale as reflected in the press?

With the Nation facing gas rationing the New York Daily News, with the largest circulation in the country, in an editorial Aug. 20 repeated in a Washington newspaper, intimated that the gas crisis is all a put-up job: "That we have only Mr. Ickes say-so that the shortage is a real one"; and that Congress should investigate to see if it is faked to get sympathy for Britain.

The day before that the Chicago Tribune printed its version of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting, charging discussion of a "vast American Expeditionary Force" and bringing a reply by Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority leader, that it was circulating a "deliberate and intentional and premeditated falsehood" in time of national peril.

Communistic Charge

One of the most widely read columnists, Westbrook Pegler, in the same week, reiterating in characteristic vein his charge that the Administration "is notoriously sympathetic with Communists" and "hides them away in many departments," did little to calm nerves or soothe factionalism in war time.

As for Mr. Roosevelt, he returned from his historic meeting with Mr. Churchill and emphasized again the gravity and urgency of the situation, with quotations from Lincoln and comments on the situation which, in effect, urged national unity and united effort. But among the congressional leaders whom he summoned to the White House and to whom he gave an accounting of the great meeting there was no Republican and no member of opposition party groups. White House attachés explained this by saying the meeting was largely to discuss legislative plans and to go over congressional matters transpiring in Mr. Roosevelt's absence.

Another journalist, the veteran commentator Walter Lippmann, also discussing the question of national morale says that "an appallingly dangerous and demoralizing and humiliating situation has developed in Congress during the past fortnight," as Republicans decided to make the draft-extension bill a partisan issue, and urges the need of national awakening. He adds that Mr. Roosevelt himself is not free from blame. The situation requires a "high seriousness" in leadership, he says, which he declares the President has not always shown.

Many other items with implications as to present national morale might be cited from Washington. Against all discouraging factors, the defense output on the other side of the balance sheet continues to mount, and the man in the street, who takes his columnists with a grain of salt, puts aside partisanship till the next election, and stays cool while politicians beat their breasts, shows no signs of losing his head, and is demanding greater and greater defense production. He is showing the qualities of American "followship" in the crisis, even while he is demanding greater clarity and courage in national leadership.

Message From Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on his recent sea conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Over a week ago I held several important conferences at sea with the British Prime Minister. Because of the factor of safety to British, Canadian and American ships and their personnel no prior announcement of these meetings could be properly made.

At the close, a public statement by the Prime Minister and President was made. I quote it for the information of the Congress and for the record:

[The text of the Roosevelt-Churchill joint declaration appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 14.]

The Congress and the President having heretofore determined through the Lend Lease Act on the national policy of American aid to the democracies which east and west are waging war against dictatorships, the military and naval conversations at these meetings made clear gains in furthering the effectiveness of this aid.

Furthermore, the Prime Minister and I are arranging for conferences with the Soviet Union to aid it in its defense against the attack made by the principal aggressor of the modern world—Germany.

Finally, the declaration of principles at this time presents a goal which is worth while for our type of civilization to seek. It is so clear cut that it is difficult to oppose in any major particular without automatically admitting a willingness to accept compromise with Naziism; or to agree to a world peace which would give to Naziism domination over large numbers of conquered nations. Inevitably such a peace would be a gift to Naziism to take breath—armed breath—for a second war to extend the control over Europe and Asia to the American hemisphere itself.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to call attention once more to the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi Government.

It is also unnecessary for me to point out that the declaration of principles includes of necessity the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information. No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are a part of the whole freedom for which we strive.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Congress Gets Parley Report By Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

lend-lease commodities which had become ingredients in finished British industrial products, such as machinery, had been exported and the point was made that American and British authorities had agreed that it would be mutually disadvantageous if the British Empire should cease to be a going concern commercially.

The memorandum did not deny that Britain had occasionally used United States tankers to import oil from Latin America but it was stressed that it was essential to the conduct of the war to use tankers over the shortest possible distances to conserve time and eliminate waste in operation.

To speed the production and the dispatch of more lend-lease goods to Britain the defense officials of the Office of Production Management conferred with representatives of the automobile industry today on methods of further curtailing the manufacture of 1942 models.

Car Production

In effect the Nation's passenger car production wil probably be cut as much as 50 per cent in the new model year now beginning, it was announced by OPM and OPACS officials following the conference.

The announcement provided for specific reductions of 26.5 per cent for August, September and October.

The priorities division of OPM also announced today that it is preparing a blanket priority order to speed materials for truck manufacturers whose output will be increased "to meet vital transportation and military needs."

During the first four months of the 1942 model year, which began Aug. 1, only 817,000 passenger cars will be produced by the autmobile industry. This compares with 1,113,000 units produced during the same period last year and 1,560,000 during the four months ended July 31 of this year.

The larger automobile companies—General Motors, Chrysler and Ford—were asked to make a 27.6 per cent reduction in their 1942 model production during the first four months as compared with last year's levels. Studebaker, Hudson, Nash, Packard, Willys-Overland, and Crosley will cut their production schedules by 20.2 per cent.

"Passenger car production will be curtailed 26.5 per cent during the months of August, September, October and November, and progressively more in subsequent months, with the expectancy of a 50 per cent curtailment for the model year ending July 31, 1941," the announcement explained.

Continued attention is being given to making American arms available to Russia but the present decision of the Government is not to apply the provision of the lend-lease law to the U. S. S. R. Rather, according to an announcement by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, the United States is willing to extend substantial credit to Moscow for the purchase of war supplies whenever Russia runs out of dollar exchange.

'Strong Opposition' Valuable—Hoover

TRINIDAD, Colo., Aug. 21 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, commenting last night on the one-vote margin by which the Army Service Extension bill passed the House, said "a strong opposition party is always valuable."

"Such opposition, if properly carried out, will bring about recourse at the ballot boxes against any move not for the country's best interests," the former President told interviewers.

Stopping in Trinidad en route to New York after a vacation in the New Mexico mountains, Mr. Hoover remarked that the Army service extension measure had been claimed to be essential.

"But within a week, Army officials announced plans for releasing men from service. That does not appear consistent."

Red Appeal

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (AP)—Declaring that the Red Army was defending the approaches to Leningrad, Marshal Clement Voroshiloff, Northern Army Commander, summoned inhabitants today to defend their city to the death.

"The enemy is attempting to penetrate into Leningrad," the Marshal said. "He wants to destroy our houses, our factories and workshops, to rob the people and to shed the blood of innocent victims; to kill the peaceful population and wreck the freedom of our country.

"He will never set foot in our beautiful city."

Marshal Voroshiloff also announced that new detachments of the national militia were being formed to help the Red Army and to prepare the defense of Leningrad with their guns in their hands.

"Detachments of the national militia must immediately start learning their new duties—how to use a rifle or machine gun and how to prepare for the defense of the city.

"Now men of the national militia will need arms. This is the main task of all who are forging our victory at the benches in our factories and our workshops.

"We must again see whether there is anything left undone by individuals and by organizations in connection with air raids and fires. There must not be a single citizen of Leningrad who cannot deal with protective measures against enemy raids."

Spanish Opposition to Franco Assumes Serious Proportions

Continued from Page 1

ish People's Front." It declares that "all will fight on and contribute toward co-ordinated activity moved by unrestrainable force against terror and starvation, against the entry of Spain into the war," and it concludes by proclaiming the aim of the movement as "the reconquest of a people's and democratic republic that shall restore its liberties to our people, assure the rights and liberties of Catalonia and the Basque country, peace, work, and well-being for all."

The second major milestone in the "independent Spain" movement was the meeting in London, July 20, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the civil war. Dr. Negrin—who had sent a telegram voicing solidarity with the Mexico City manifesto — was the principal speaker at the meeting, which though private brought together nearly 700 of the "Free Spaniards" in London.

Señor Negrin in his speech gave the signal to all Spaniards, both within and without Spain, to unite forces and throw themselves into the fight against fascism and dictatorship. "If Hitler wins," he said, "Spain like the rest of the countries of Europe and of the world will see itself condemned to the most abject slavery without a glimmer of hope of redemption. By patriotic obligation and for the sake of our own individuality, it is the duty of Spaniards to do nothing that will help and to do everything they can to hinder and halt the Apocalyptic beast of Naziism, the greatest danger that humanity has ever known since the beginning of history.

Revolt Seen Near

Declaring that the hour of revolt was about to strike, Senor Negrin affirmed that actual resistance has already begun.

"In the villages, in the mountains and countryside and in the cities, in schools and in workshops, the people are continuing the struggle," he declared. By saying that the "progressive democracies of the world are with us in this struggle," Senor Negrin implicitly aligned Free Spain in the democratic front.

Senor Negrin recalled a fact which has assumed particular significance now that the nature of the war as an international revolutionary conflict has become clearer. He characterized the Spanish civil war as "the first engagement of the present world conflict," and reminded listeners that Spanish Republicans had in 1936 called Madrid the "first battle of the World War."

Free Spaniards in London and elsewhere who are behind the "Independent Spain" movement stress the importance of this attitude toward the civil war because its acceptance would tend to give them a firmer place alongside other free governments here whose future hopes are bound up with a British victory over the Axis.

So far it is definitely premature to talk of a Free Spanish Government in Britain. But the appearance of the "Independent Spain" movement is bound to become of great potential importance in the event of Nazi passage through the Iberian Peninsula which would bring Spain within the list of occupied territories. For even if General Franco, Senor Serrano-Suner and the Falangists don't resist the Nazis, the presence of German forces on Spanish soil is certain to stir up even more resistance and opposition among the people than is now troubling General Franco.

Goebbels on War

MADRID, Aug. 21 (AP) — The newspaper Informaciones last night quoted German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels as declaring Germany realizes the war is a question of "her life and death and if it is lost she will be broken up and destroyed."

In an interview granted the paper's special correspondent, Alfredo Marquerie, Herr Goebbels said that after the "triumph of the German people, Germany will occupy in the world the rank of world power belonging to her."

He said England "will pay dearly for her nocturnal attacks on the German civil population, but the war against Russia is the primary condition to the final struggle against England."

President Roosevelt's "interventionist position," Herr Goebbels was quoted as saying, "exposes the Hispano-American danger of being 'colonized' by the United States."

He said President Roosevelt did not adopt the "interventionist position through friendship for Churchill (British Prime Minister Winston Churchill), but for good business. It's a typical capitalist, plutocratic, liberal phenomenon."

Herr Goebbels charged that Mr. Roosevelt wants to "take over South American military, political and economic bases while their frontiers are weak because of the world war."

He declared that Germany, "which has been preparing eight years for the economic struggle, has at its disposition nearly all the economic power of Europe, not only the countries collaborating freely with Germany but also the occupied zones. In this respect Germany is absolutely independent."

People Must Set Pace of Defense, Stimson Declares

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson said here today the Nation's defense effort "will function as far as the sentiment of the people will spur it on.

"It is not functioning the way we should like to see it," he told reporters. "If there was the same sharp objective that we had 23 years ago, there would be a different story.

"However, all things considered, I believe the defense program is moving along satisfactorily."

Secretary Stimson, in company with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, landed at the Lowry Field Army Air Corps technical school in his twin-motored transport plane for a combination inspection trip and mountain tour. They left Washington this morning.

The Secretary said he and General Marshall probably would leave Friday for the Pacific Northwest war games.

Answering a reporter's question, General Marshall said the Army's decision to release selectees after 18 months' service, although 30 months has been authorized, was not a result of public discussion of Army morale.

"The action was in accord with plans of the War Department," he asserted.

General Marshall said Army morale had been excellent until public debate on the question began.

"Since then morale has been affected. Morale is vital to an army and far more important than the character of its equipment.

"It depends in large measure on the morale of the people behind the Army, on their unity of purpose."

Secretary Lauds Morale of Navy

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said, after watching 2,000 white-uniformed, singing sailors march in review at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, that troubles concerning morale had no application to the Navy.

"I have never encountered anywhere in the United States a better morale than is found right here in this naval training station," Mr. Knox said. "Navy men are proud of their work and their progress and ready for any duty their country may call upon them to perform."

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President of Vassar Assails Sea Pact as Edging U. S. to War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Regeneration of the war-torn world must come from within—not from the military intervention of the United States—according to Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, headline speaker at a rally by the America First Committee at Carnegie Hall last night.

The rally, which packed Carnegie Hall with an estimated 3,000 persons and had an overflow into the streets of about 1,500 noninterventionists, was the reply of the America First Committee to the National Emergency Rally held in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Council for Democracy Tuesday night. Speakers other than Dr. MacCracken were Philip F. La Follette, formerly Governor of Wisconsin; Michael Strange, author, and John T. Flynn, Chairman of the America First New York Chapter, who presided.

The meeting was wholly representative of the noninterventionist thought and was punctuated by boos of President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister; Joseph Stalin, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and strong criticism of the eight-point declaration by President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at their conference at sea. Dr. MacCracken called the Roosevelt-Churchill joint statement a "treaty" inspired by Mr. Churchill and forced upon the people of the United States without constitutional approval of the Senate.

See U. S. Closer to War

If the war aims defined in the sixth point of the joint agreement, in which the destruction of the Nazi system was demanded, have any meaning, the declaration brought the United States closer to war despite the contrary assertion of President Roosevelt, Dr. MacCracken declared.

"Were we really to commit ourselves to the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, that, certainly, would be war," he said. "On that point the war party and the peace party in the United States are agreed. The war party insists we must make war and make it now in order to crush Germany. The peace party has no hope of crushing the Nazi rule at this time.

"It looks for democratic regeneration of Europe from within after the fury of war shall have spent itself."

Dr. MacCracken characterized the joint declaration as "a Churchill treaty" and held that it represented "wishful thinking" for world betterment.

"But the commitment to the final destruction of Nazi tyranny and permanent disarmament of all aggressor nations in the future as well as the respect of existing obligations which are all mentioned in the treaty, what about these? Are we to be committed to these aims by accepting the idealism of the other aims? Are we to be so completely committed to the integrity of the British Empire by scrambling our Wilsonian idealism with that integrity so completely that it can never be unscrambled again? This is the real question before all American citizens. That is what gives us pause as we contemplate the treaty of the sea in its entirety."

What It Would Cost

Entrance of the United States into war, Dr. MacCracken held, would cost "$300,000,000,000, 10,000,000 men under arms, 100,000 airplanes, thousands of ships and an equipment so vast that we could not make it before 1945."

"But that is the least of the cost," he continued. "It will cost millions of lives, the total starvation of Europe so far as blockade can accomplish it, with no doubt 40,000,000 deaths from starvation; the total destruction of European cities by bombing, exhaustion of world resources in oil and metals to accomplish this.

"And in the meantime, what of us? How much democracy will be left in these United States when for five years we have, like Germany, become a militarized state? How much credit, how much financial stability, how much private enterprise will be left? How much freedom of trade unions to bargain with employers? How much freedom of our business to sell to the American public? How many ships and railroads, and utilities and banks and factories will be left in private hands? These are questions that must be answered before our Senate sanctions this treaty of the sea by its two thirds vote."

Air 'Co-op' for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Here at the new black-out plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company, the aviation industry is launching a major portion of its new co-operative method of production to meet democracy's demands for bigger and better bombers.

The co-operative technique is a revolution in an industry which, as assembly lines go, already had undergone a revolution to capitalize upon the possibilities of subcontracting. Now three of the world's largest manufacturers, Douglas, Boeing, and Lockhead, are combining their initiative and facilities to concentrate on a single model, the four-motored Flying Fortress, which is as important as any other single item in democracy's arsenal.

The B-17E is the co-operative model, developed first by Boeing and already in production here actually before formal contracts had been signed by the War Department. Although not so large as the phenomenal B-19 recently flown by Douglas, the B-17 is regarded as the Nation's biggest and best bomber ready for mass production. The B-19 is being refined no doubt for future mass production. But the B-17 already has proven its wings over Berlin, according to British reports.

A confession of elation on the part of democracy's air chiefs is the tremendous push being given to specialize on the B-17 in the most ambitious program to date—a program to produce 500 of the heavy bombers a month, a rate which at present at least is regarded as higher than that in any potential enemy.

The B-17 weighs nearly 20 tons, has a wing span of 103 feet and a length of 67 feet. Its nine-man crew includes a commanding officer, pilot, co-pilot, navigator, bombardier, radio operator, and gunners; its armament, of course, is secret.

The co-operative plan includes production by Boeing at its Seattle, Wash., and Wichita, Kan., plants and at Lockheed's Vega plant at Burbank, Calif., as well as at the new or third Douglas branch here.

Another major part of the Nation's heavy bomber production finds Douglas co-operating in its Tulsa, Okla., plant, building four-motored B-24 models, with the help of Consolidated Aircraft of San Diego, the developer of the model, and the Ford Motor company as a leading subcontractor

Robert K. Shellaby

FBI Figures Show 19 Is Venturesome Age

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Nineteen-year-olds continued to lead all age groups in the frequency of arrests during the first half of 1941, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Identification Division reported today. They have topped other groups for five out of the past nine years.

The Division said that of fingerprint arrest records studied by FBI, 17.2 per cent were those of youths under 21 compared with 17.6 per cent for the same period of 1940.

Wonders of Research: Dried Foods

Dehydrating process enables U. S. armies to march farther and to be better fed.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Napoleon, who allegedly said that an army marches on its stomach, would undoubtedly have appreciated the work of Jacob Sartakoff, an exile who arrived in the United States from Russia 12 years ago.

Mr. Sartakoff, an inventor and bio-chemist of New York City, has been one of the outstanding contributors to the practical development of a new industry, dehydrated (dried) foods, which is helping American armies to march farther and to be better fed. Also, it is enabling senders of bundles to Britain, now restricted to five pounds of food, to mail products which are reduced in bulk and weight to as little as one-twentieth of the original food.

Already Army officials, sensing the importance of light weight and practically imperishable food supplies to troops on the march, are ordering several million pounds of dehydrated foods yearly. Provided with such food, advance columns can be independent of their supply bases for weeks at a time. A soldier can carry, without overburdening his pack, provisions to last as long as his ammunition.

Fundamentally, Mr. Sartakoff's method is very simple, and is based on a principle similar to the act of wetting a finger to test a hot iron; the moisture dries at touch, but the flesh is left unharmed. Similarly, food, reduced to a thin film is brought into brief contact with a heated drum and its moisture removed without affecting its food properties.

The first step in the dehydrating process is to seed, defiber, and pulp the fruit or vegetables. The pulp is broken down to a solution of 5 to 20 per cent solids; then it is spread in a thin film, the thickness of but a single cell, over the stainless steel surface of an internally heated and revolving drum. Speed and temperatures, which vary with each of the different products are controlled by automatic regulators. Equipment controls the necessary degree of humidity and all but 3 to 5 per cent of the food's moisture is removed in 10 to 30 seconds. Then the dried solid sheet is conveyed to the packaging department.

Elimination of all contact with air, to prevent oxidization, and exclusive use of stainless steel, are important factors credited with the retention of essential food values. More than $2,000,000 has been spent in the New York laboratory plant near the East River, and details have been obtained by tests on 97 varieties of fruit and vegetable products now ready for manufacture.

So far, production methods have been perfected for three main classes of foods, fruits, vegetables and dairy products. Meat still presents problems in holding its essential food values.

Sun Spots

In the wake of the recent astronomical report that a vast procession of sun spots 437,000 miles long is developing along the sun's equatorial belt has come the usual predictions that they will effect everything on earth from the rapid multiplication of rabbits to the behavior of Hitler. So it is well to relate the nature of these phenomena.

Sun spots could properly be described as giant flaming tornados larger than the earth, huge eddies with a temperature ranging to 7,000 degrees, great solar winds and waves, a maelstrom of elevated spinning funnels and masses of flaming gases tossing over the sun's surface. But, less dramatically described, they are cool spots on the sun.

Sun spots appear black because they are some 3,000 degrees cooler than the dazzling surface of 10,000 degrees around them. But a "spot" is still brilliant enough to give off light comparable in intensity to that reflected from a full moon. Each sun spot is assumedly the result of the whirling of electrically charged particles within it which causes the phenomena to act as a huge whirlpool from which pours forth charged particles into interplanetary space.

Since sun spot activity usually runs in an 11-year cycle, the current interest has been in the fact that there has been a partial "comback" since the peak in numbers was reached in 1938. The present cycle has been one of the most active on record, according to astronomers at Mt. Wilson Observatory. While sunspots apparently have a definite connection with the magnetic storms which disrupted radio and wire communications of the earth as recently as July 5, their effect on the weather hasn't been determined with any degree of certainty.

Wintry Laboratory

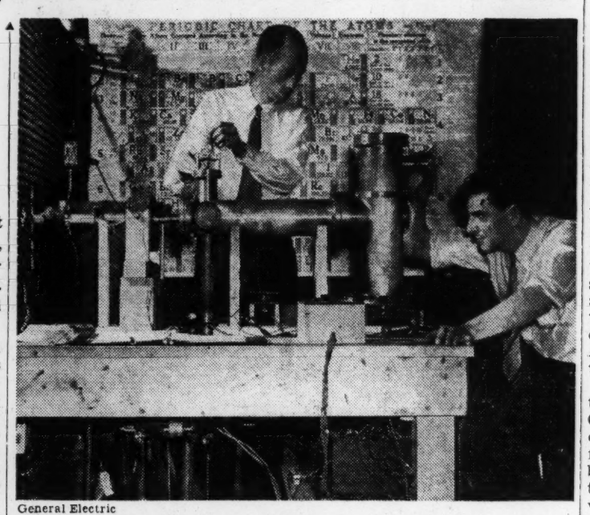
The frigid climate of the Arctic will soon be no farther away than Evanston, Ill., when one of the coldest "cold rooms" in existence is finished for testing purposes in Northwestern University's new $6,735,000 Technological Institute.

One of six such chambers built for the Institute, this "low temperature research room," where temperatures may be driven to 75 degrees below zero, will be used to test moving engine parts under severe conditions while engineers and visitors watch from a comfortable distance. Observation windows in the walls of the room will make it unnecessary for any person actually to endure the bitter cold.

The other cold rooms will be used to test strains upon building materials, resistance of cements and asphalts to cracking and for storage of organic samples. In addition there will be 32 controlled temperature rooms cooled by a 75 horsepower air conditioning machine in the basement which will be used for a variety of experiments.

Other phenomena provided for in the new Institute are man-made lightning to test insulation and electrical equipment, "bomb rooms" with 12-inch walls to guard against explosions from experimentation, an artificial river to test boat models and vibrationless rooms.

Made possible by the benefaction of the Walter P. Murphy Foundation, the Technological Institute will open its doors for the first time this Fall.



General Electric

Looking at a Millionth of an Inch

Dr. Ralph P. Johnson (left) of the General Electric Research Laboratories is shown working with William Graves, an assistant, on his electronic vacuum camera which is used to study in millionths of an inch the crystalline structure of deposits on metals, like grease and tarnish. In operation, a 40,000-volt electronic beam enters one end of the tube and is focused by a magnet upon suspended material in the middle of the tube. A defraction of the light produces a picture on a lantern slide at the other end.

Nature Notes

Bird Book—Answering the need for a practical guide to the outdoor identification of birds found regularly west of the Rockies, Roger Tory Peterson has written "A Field Guide to Western Birds (Houghton Mifflin Co., $2.75) which should fully satisfy amateur and professional ornithologists alike.

Covering the birds of the West as his book, "Field Guide to the Birds," did for birds in the East, the volume contains the first comprehensive discussion of the subspecies problem to appear in a western bird book. It employs Mr. Peterson's already famous system of identification which emphasizes distinguishing birds at a distance and pictures all birds discussed.

Beetle Light—Entomologists on the Eastern Seaboard working to repel Japanese beetles might take a lesson from W. A. Ramsay, General Electric representative of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. Ramsay reports that the installation of a green fluorescent light fully protects his roses from these night-flying creatures, and in addition, has placed his garden "on the map." Navy authorities, noting his light on the side of Mount Tantalus when 46 miles out at sea now list it as an official mark.

Millions of Trees—Over miles of streambanks, roadsides and badly eroded lands of the United States approximately 75,000,000 black locusts, pines and other types of trees were planted recently by the Civilian Conservation Corps and farmers to anchor valuable top soil.

Besides performing the all-important task of holding the soil in place, the trees will eventually provide fuel and fence posts for the farmer and cover and food for wildlife.

Northwest Expects Gas Shortage To Hit There Before End of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Petroleum distributors here believe that a shortage of gasoline and oil, now felt only on the east coast, will reach the Pacific Northwest before the end of the year. Reason: the Government is diverting more and more tankers from the California-Oregon-Washington coastwise trade for use in carrying petroleum to Great Britain, China, and Russia.

Thus, the anticipated shortage in the north Pacific states would be due to transportation difficulties rather than any actual oil shortage.

About 40 tankers visit Portland monthly, dumping cargoes of petroleum to service much of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Recently, four of these tankers were diverted to the task of carrying fuel to Russia. Ten other coastwise tankers are expected to be shifted to the Atlantic coast this fall to help fill the shortage of gasoline and oil occasioned there by the withdrawal of 50 tankers for use in the British service.

The Maritime Commission's program of new construction will not fill in the gap left by the diversion of these tankers. Bids for the construction of 16 small coastal tankers were opened Aug. 16, but it will be many months before any of the new craft are in service. At present, the American tanker fleet consists of about 530 vessels and 136 more are under construction or ordered built. About 40 of the new ships will be ready for service during the next year.

Local distributors for California companies expect the shortage of gasoline and oil here to require such measures as pooling of supplies on hand and rationing to individual users.

Only means of supplementing the coastwise flow of petroleum is by highway tank truck, as rail tank cargo space has long been at full capacity. Such movement on the highway is discouraged by Oregon laws as to length and weight of truckloads. Not in conformity with statutes in Washington and California, regulations on Oregon's highways require a shorter truck-trailer combination and a lighter load.

Carnegie's 'Soot on Window Sill' Slogan Yields to Modern Antismoke Campaigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is said that Andrew Carnegie, once asked by a delegation of businessmen what they could do to keep their city happy and prosperous, replied:

"See that there's always soot on the window sills."

Of course, Mr. Carnegie looked upon soot as simply a necessary, albeit uncomfortable, adjunct of industry. He meant that to be prosperous a city should have industries. He didn't know, at that time, that soot and smoke must not always necessarily go along with industry.

Modern engineering had made it possible to have an industrious, prosperous community without window sills always being covered with soot. Mr. Carnegie's own Pittsburgh, for instance, it is pointed out by Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has just recently adopted two ordinances designed to do away, in part at least, with the city's famous smoke screen.

And this in turn was frankly copied from the successful plan worked out in St. Louis, which has been transformed out of its smoke pall into a place of light and cleanliness.

Pittsburgh now requires that soft coal be burned with mechanical combustion equipment, as does St. Louis, or that some smokeless fuel be used. Penalties run from $25 to $100 or 30 days in jail. The new regulations go into effect next Oct. 1 for office buildings, apartments, mills, and factories, by Oct. 1, 1942, for railroads, and by Oct. 1, 1943, for river craft and private dwellings.

The St. Louis law went into operation in 1940, following an intensive campaign led by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. One significant effect is measured already in a 30 per cent saving on cleaning bills.

Smoke control efforts, of course, are not new. But effective enforcement is. In Birmingham, Ala., business and civic groups are building up public support for rigid enforcement of its smoke ordinance. Salt Lake City, Utah, is another community acting to make itself a bit more smokeless. There an ordinance, effective Oct. 1, provides that furnace grates of more than three square feet capacity must burn smokeless fuel or use mechanical firing equipment.

Nashville, Des Moines, Cleveland and Louisville similarly are making special efforts to do away with that soot on their window sills.

Pacific-Side Countries Alert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Far Eastern crisis, with growing Anglo-American resistance to aggressive expansion by Japan, has aroused the Pacific littoral republics of South America to full consciousness of their geographical responsibilities.

Heretofore it has been the Atlantic-side countries—especially Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina—who have felt directly affected by the course of the war. Theirs were some of the nearest great, open spaces luring the European dictators. Theirs were the ports whose defenses had to be modernized. Anxious eyes were turned toward the "Straits of Dakar."

Now it is the Pacific-side countries—Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia—who are forced to think of the possibility of war and its affects on their coastline. If Japan becomes a belligerent it is accepted that the United States will be at war also, so it is interesting to study the reflections of these southern countries as the Far Eastern crisis develops.

Colombia is both an Atlantic and Pacific power, but its national position is predominantly affected by bordering on the Panama Canal. President Santos has echoed Colombian thoughts by insisting that no harm will come to the vital waterway from Colombian territory.

Defense of Islands

Ecuadorian thoughts dwell on the Galápagos Islands. Defense of and communications with this group of islands have been discussed in the press more frequently since Pacific war clouds began to form. A new garrison commander has been appointed and there was a recent visit to the islands by a Cabinet Minister in the trainingship President Alfaro. It is realized that vigilant naval patrolling will be necessary there if war comes. Can Ecuador furnish this?

Peru is more concerned with its relatively large and compact Japanese colony. There are about 30,000 Japenese settlers. Recent incidents proved not only that these are unassimilated but that they have conserved their nationalistic organizations as well. Peruvians—officials as well as citizens—are frankly pessimistic about the problems this Japanese colony may cause in times of international tension.

Chile, perhaps, is the most affected of the four countries. It is the guardian of the Magellan Straits and largely responsible for the safety of the waters still farther south where lone raiders or merchantmen may cross from ocean to ocean. With the Panama Canal closed possibly to neutral ships the Magellan route would partially recover the importance it enjoyed before the World War. That would bring increased naval responsibilities to Chile.

The newspaper La Nacion anticipates many diplomatic strains for Chile in trying to maintain neutrality in a Japanese-American war. It thinks both sides would be active in the far south.

Must Prepare for Action

It is difficult to conceive of any serious naval force crossing the South Pacific, but Chile would have to be prepared for belligerent action off its coasts. A good lookout would be required at Easter Island. Solitary raiders might appear out of the blue to interfere with shipments of copper and nitrate.

Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti probably had the war danger in mind when he addressed members of the Central Chamber of Commerce in Valparaiso, the premier port of the South Pacific. He declared:

"Chile has primordial interests in the Pacific and nobody can act efficiently in this ocean without its co-operation.

"Chile is for continental defense and is disposed to co-operate therein. All its obligations will be duly complied with, as they were always complied with in the past, and, if the time comes to defend the integrity of the continent, Chile will not be the last American country to do its duty.

"That is how it acted, 75 years ago, without treaty requirements, when a non-American power declared war on Peru. Chile went to that country's defense and fought resolutely for the freedom of the continent."

The Price of a Nazi Victory: Permanent U. S. 'Emergency'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While a Hitler victory in Europe would "more or less permanently" destroy normal American economy and national security, readjustment to postwar life after a Hitler defeat would "be easier than is commonly thought," declares Dr. Eugene Staley, Professor of International Economic Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, at Medford, Mass. The choice of American policy in this crisis, he thus indicated, is not a difficult one.

Speaking at the annual Institute of the Society for Social Research, at the University of Chicago, Dr. Staley declared that "A Hitler victory would make our defense emergency permanent. Our economic system would have to become a military economy from top to bottom; business and labor would have to be permanently regimented, in order to maintain alone a military preparedness equal in power to that which Hitler might build up by drawing on the resources of all the world except the Western Hemisphere."

Dr. Staley holds that in attempting to deny the charge that a Hitler victory would be felt mainly here through its effect on our foreign trade, isolationists "miss the real point." After a Hitler victory, he said, this nation would never again know security.

"Defense, even if successful," he held, "is not the same thing as security, which we have had in the past and which means freedom from the fear of attack. After a Hitler victory, we should never again know security, in this sense.

"Taxes for defense would regularly absorb from one third to one half of our national income. Every transaction with the outside world would have to be supervised by the Government from the point of view of political and military strategy.

"In South America, particularly, our economic transactions and those of the new Nazi empire would have to be used as fighting instruments for political maneuvers. South America, in fact would become the new Balkans, the center of a world struggle for power and jockeying for position in which trade connections, loans, aviation lines, and the like would be pawns in a desperate game."

REA Has Copper Only for a Month

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 21 (AP)—C. A. Winder of Washington, D. C., Operations Chief of the Rural Electrification Administration, estimates the REA has on hand only one month's supply of copper for new line construction.

After that's gone, I don't know where we'll get any more," Mr. Winder told officials of 60 Rural Electrification Projects in seven Western States last night.

Mr. Winder told delegates the Electrification Administration was hampered in its buying when copper was available in quantities several months ago because "we were nearing the end of a fiscal year and did not have the money or the authorization."

"But private power companies' warehouses are bulging with copper, stored for future line construction and maintenance."

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Draftees Must Wait for Pay Until First Year Is Served

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Thousands of regular Army enlisted men will start drawing a $10 monthly raise in their next pay envelopes, but Army officials said today a large proportion of the draftees for whom the bonus was chiefly intended will not be eligible for it before next year.

Congress voted the increase for the entire rank and file of the Army in connection with the legislation extending the maximum service period of the men by 18 months, but it is payable only after the men have completed 12 months' service.

War Department officials said there were no estimates available as to how many soldiers would begin getting the increased pay at once, but said it probably would go to at least 246,000 men of the regular Army. None of the draftees has completed a year's service yet and not more than about 20,000 or 30,000 will have done so by the end of the year. The $10 increase will boost a private's pay to $40 monthly. Under the old law a private was paid $21 a month for the first three months, then was raised to $30.

Army finance officers said it was not possible to estimate the total cost of the pay raise, but said that if the enlisted strength of the Army remains about 1,500,000, the annual additional cost would be about $270,000,000.

The pay raise officially went into effect Aug. 19 for those eligible and officials said that if the necessary orders reached the field in time, the men would get the first extra money in the pay checks due at the end of this month. Otherwise, it will be in their mid-September envelopes.

Germans Dig In, Find Palace

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (AP)—Ruins of a magnificent palace with modern-like plumbing and heating facilities built by the Romans some 1,700 years ago have been unearthed in excavations along the Rhine at Cologne.

Experts of the Wallraf-Richartz Museum reported the find and said excavators uncovered practically intact a mosaic floor of historical and artistic importance.

At a depth of from 10 to 15 feet the remains of rows of columns and walls were disclosed. A collapsed tile roof, charred beams and melted glass convinced the researchers that the palace, presumably erected about 200 A.D., was burned. The wreckage had covered and protected the mosaic floor.

Investigators said the several bathrooms of the palace apparently were heated by warm air, conducted by thin-walled air shafts from fireplaces. Tile conduits for fresh hot and cold water and for waste were installed in the bathrooms. Other bathroom plumbing employed modern principles in primitive form.

The mosaic was described by experts as a masterpiece comparable with those of Pompeii and Naples. About 60 by 22 feet, it pictured human figures, Roman gods, a leopard, a dog, a fox, a turtle, parrots, baskets of fruit and flowers and even a swastika—all in well-preserved colors.

Under the mosaic floor was a cellar with painted walls of a glass-like smoothness.

Equal Pay Rule For Women Imposed

VICTORIA, British Columbia (CP)—When women and girls take the jobs of men who join the armed forces they are entitled to the same wages, the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations has ruled in a minimum wage order covering females in the transportation industry.

Adam Bell, Board Chairman, said the Board has found that women and girls are engaged in various delivery work, including driving light trucks, riding motorcycles and bicycles and acting as messengers, swampers and helpers, and even driving horse-drawn vehicles.

Information, Please, on the Bonnet

If You have a Question While in Asheville, N. C.—

The answer will be forthcoming if you visit the log cabin in Park Square, the city's center, which has been set up by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The cabin is staffed by attendants in old-fashioned polk bonnets, which give rise to additional inquiries about where they can be obtained.

Air Ferry Firm To Africa Formed By Pan American

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Pan American Airways, Inc., applied to the Civil Aeronautics Board today for authority to acquire control of two companies it had organized to ferry planes to the British in the Middle East.

The new companies, organized in Delaware, are Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., and Pan American Airways-Africa, Ltd. Each company is issuing 1,000 shares of capital stock, all of which will be owned by Pan American Airways.

Pan American Airways said it was "proposed that Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., shall engage in aeronautical activities consisting solely of the ferrying of aircraft from the United States to the West Coast of Africa and from the West Coast of Africa to Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (or another agreed terminal point) under the provisions of an agreement with United States and Pan American Airways, Inc."

Pan American-Africa, Ltd., Pan American Airways said, "shall engage in aeronautical activities wholly within Africa." These activities, it added, will include the transportation of persons, property, and mail. No additional details of the operations proposed by the two companies were given in the applications.

Juan Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, and other Pan American officers, will serve as officers of the new companies.

Danes Urged to Man Own Ships in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Maritime Commission appealed yesterday to Danish officers and seamen "to serve the cause of democracy" by continuing to man the 39 Danish vessels acquired by the Commission under the recently-enacted ship requisition law.

The Danish seamen, the Commission said, have been idle on their ships in United States ports since Denmark was invaded in April, 1940.

"Reports indicate they have been put under pressure by the Nazi-controlled Government of Denmark," the Commission said. "They have, in effect, been men without a country."

Memoir by Herriot Expresses Regard for U. S. and Britain

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, and Mayor of Lyons, has written "From the Depths of Solitude," a memoir vibrant with affection for the United States and Great Britain.

The current American Mercury on the stand tomorrow, observes that "the world will recognize this article as an act of courage and patriotism."

The magazine, calling the article the first written since the Armistice by a democratic French statesman still residing in France, says it "carefully avoids direct discussion of the current tragedy."

"Among the memoirs which fill my journal," writes M. Herriot, "the most precious to me in these tragic days we are living through are the ones that bring back the beginnings of my cordial relations with two nations for which my admiration today is more fervent than ever—Great Britain and the United States."

Respected French Signature

M. Herriot speaks mostly of his work as Mayor of Lyons, a post he held from 1905 to 1940. He speaks little of his days in the French Cabinet or as head of the Government, but observes in one place:

"The most beautiful moment in my public life was when in December, 1932, I sacrificed a government over which I presided, in order to respect the signature of France and not to betray our common memories of the last war."

That was when M. Herriot resigned as Premier on the issue of the French debt to the United States.

M. Herriot recalls his first visit to England in 1906, when, with a delegation from his City Council, he visited several English cities, and of the impression made upon him by the Englishman's love of liberty.

"After this journey," says M. Herriot, "I was completely won over to these principles. From then on, I have been convinced that Great Britain and France are two complementary nations destined together to defend liberty, human individuality, human justice. I believe in it today in 1941 just as I believed in 1906."

Tribute to United States

M. Herriot tells of improvements made in his City of Lyons as inspired by a visit to the United States, saying that he left America "with a greater ambition to modernize the city of which I was Mayor. . . . Unlike those travelers who talk to us only of American technique, I came away with the conviction that in the United States moral purpose is the motive of all activity."

In concluding his brief memoir, M. Herriot says: "I wanted to show that I was bound and always will be bound to Great Britain and to the United States."

Referring to President Roosevelt, he writes:

"I cannot bring this article to a close without addressing to him an expression of my warm admiration, and without sending him from the depths of my solitude my greetings to the great people of the United States where differing opinions may be freely expressed and where everyone, whatever his political group, cherishes a respect for the human being and for moral law."

Elliott Roosevelt in London

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Capt. Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, said in an interview today that if the United States were to enter the war it might not be "determined by us but by some other people."

"One of our ships might be fired on," Captain Roosevelt, who is in the Air Corps, commented. "We are going to defend our ships and our men."

Asked if American forces felt an Allied victory was dependent upon United States entrance into the war, he replied:

"As far as American forces go I can't speak for the generals, but as far as the rank and file go, men feel that the course of the war will be on the side of Britain."

Captain Roosevelt, who came here from the sea meeting between his father and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, said he had gained the impression recently that people in Britain and the United States had relaxed their war effort.

"Since entrance into the war with Russia," he said, "there seems to have been a let-up due to a feeling of complacency." Then he added: "I haven't found it to be as marked a let-up here as I had been given the impression."

Captain Roosevelt said he came to London on a mission for the Air Corps and would leave next week. He said he could not tell how he arrived in Britain, how he would leave or where he would go.

Asked if he would go to Russia, he answered smilingly:

"Sorry, I cannot answer that."

He called the meeting of his father and Prime Minister Churchill "a very important step in the progress of the war." "Whether it was a turning point remains to be seen," he said.

Asked where his brother, Ensign Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., was, he replied:

"With his destroyer."

When told that a London newspaper had suggested that his mother come to Britain he replied he knew nothing about such a trip and added, "I don't believe anything would be gained by that."

As for his father coming to Britain he said, "I hope he'll be a private citizen by the time he does and that he can come here to rest."

He said Britain's propaganda effort in the United States could be improved by telling a more vivid story and emarked that London's bomb dan ge was "not as marked as I had been given the impression."

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Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

N. Y. Negro Takes Gehrig Parole Place

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—Police Lieut. Samuel J. Battle, the first Negro ever to become an active member of the City police force, yesterday was appointed by Mayor F. H. La Guardia to the $6,000-a-year post as member of the Parole Commission, succeeding the late Lou Gehrig, former Yankee baseball star.

McNutt Finds Women Able For War Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON Aug. 21 — Women could satisfactorily fill 700 kinds of defense factory jobs immediately or with only a brief period of preparatory training, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said today.

The McNutt statement, reporting on a survey of 1,894 different occupations in 21 defense industries made by the Bureau of Employment Security, is part of a concerted drive to get employers and labor unions to push the employment of women in defense jobs as male labor becomes more and more scarce.

Today women are filling only 47 of the 1,516 jobs for which they are considered physically or otherwise fitted, the survey showed.

Of nearly 1,900 kinds of jobs analyzed only 331 were judged to be definitely unsuitable for women. Even in the case of 531 occupations requiring considerable training, a breakdown into single-skill component parts would permit immediate employment of many women, Mr. McNutt pointed out.

A few weeks ago Sidney Hillman, defense labor chief, dispatched a letter to 200 airplane companies and other defense contractors urging employment of more women "without lowering wages, hours and other working standards."

Mentioned in Mr. McNutt's list of suitable jobs for women was a wide variety of jobs in the manufacture and assembly of parts for motors, radios, recording instruments and airplane gauges. Development of new machinery now makes it possible to use women even in the manufacture of heavy shells and other types of munitions, he said.

Industries covered in the survey included aircraft and parts, air transportation and service, aluminum products, munitions manufacture, automobile, motorcycle, truck and tanks, communications, electrical machinery, firearms, industrial chemicals, iron and steel, machine tools, foundries, railroad equipment, shipbuilding and repairing, utilities and petroleum production.

Roosevelt Gets Paid for Headline

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The New York Daily Mirror sent a check yesterday for $5.94 to President Roosevelt — cub headline writer's pay for one day under the Mirror's contract scale—for a suggestion by the President which the Mirror adopted.

The President, after having quoted from Carl Sandburg's book on Abraham Lincoln at his press conference Aug. 19, was asked by a reporter what sort of a head the President would put on the story. Mr. Roosevelt suggested: "President quotes Lincoln and draws parallel."

That was the Mirror headline yesterday.

The Mirror said it deducted from the $6 cub daily wage rate six cents for social security (the President may thus draw 12 cents at the age of 65) and would pay 18 cents State unemployment tax.

It's 'No Sabotage,' Finally, in N. Y. Fire

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Brooklyn District Attorney's office announced last night that its investigation of the Brooklyn waterfront fire which destroyed the Cuban Mail Line ship Panuco and the pier where it was moored showed "nothing in the way of sabotage."

Assistant District Attorney Edward A. Heffernan, in charge of the inquiry, asserted that investigators believe "carelessness on the part of a worker caused the fire." A cigarette, he said, might have been flipped toward the water and been carried by the wind toward the highly inflammable sisal hemp which had been unloaded from the ship.

A Federal Board of Inquiry, sitting in Manhattan, heard testimony from several witnesses that they had seen no one smoking and that none was allowed. Several witnesses expressed the opinion that a spark from a stove on a lighter tied up at the pier might have ignited the sisal, but skippers of three lighters testified that their stoves were out.

The Board adjourned its hearings indefinitely.

President Makes Final Effort To End Kearny Shipyard Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—In a last-minute attempt to settle the strike at the Kearny Shipyards, which has been proceeding for days: Myron C. Taylor, formerly Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and L. H. Korndorff, President of the Dry Dock Corporation, which is a subsidiary of United States Steel, conferred with the President today.

Following their conference with the President, a meeting was scheduled at Secretary Knox's office at the Navy Department with OPM Co-ordinator Hillman and William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board.

In the hopes of arriving at a satisfactory settlement with Mr. Korndorf, an hour's time on President Roosevelt's schedule has been left vacant for a possible return visit to the White House of Messrs. Korndorff, an hour's time on President.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said that the return conference would depend on the outcome of the conferences with Messrs. Hillman and Davis. It is assumed here that if the eleventh-hour peace settlement fails the Government will seize the drydock shipyards.

'Break' in Strike

By the Associated Press

Indications that a "break" was imminent in a jurisdictional dispute that has tied up Detroit's municipally-owned transportation system was voiced today by a state labor mediator.

Shortly before resumption of conferences seeking settlement of the day-old strike called by the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators (A. F. L.), Thomas J. Donahue, Chairman of the Michigan Labor Mediation Board, declared:

"There are signs of a break."

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries of Detroit called for further conferences with leaders of the two transit unions in an effort to restore service on municipally operated street car and bus lines used by hundreds of thousands of defense workers and office employees.

Spokesmen for the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway and Motor Coach Operators (A. F. of L.), which called the strike, spoke of the possibility of sympathy strikes by union members in other city departments.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—A detachment of troops from Fort Custer, Mich., passed through a C. I. O. picket line to remove from the strike-bound Benton Harbor Malleable Industries plant patterns needed for national defense work in a plant at near-by Buchanan.

The troops, under command of Maj. George Strong of the Army Air Corps, transported the patterns out in Army trucks. The soldiers carried service pistols but met with no resistance from pickets.

Washington—The Defense Mediation Board announced that an agreement—on which no details were given—had been reached for settlement of the dispute between another Rockford factory, the Rockford Drop Forge Company, and two A. F. of L. unions. It is subject to ratification by the A. F. of L. blacksmiths, drop forgers and helpers and the A. F. of L. machinists. At issue in the dispute, in which 300 workers were involved, was a union demand for negotiation of a working agreement. The plant supplies forgings for airplane engines and universal joints for trucks.

Textile Job Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Office of Production Management announced today that American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Union leaders had agreed on a four-point program to alleviate the effects of labor dislocations among silk industry workers who face loss of their jobs because of the discontinuance of silk production for civilian use.

The program included adoption of the "Buffalo Plan," a formula for the training, retraining and placement of workers applied at the Buffalo, N. Y., automobile plant which closed recently to permit retooling for airplane production. Officials said it was the first time that the formula had been indorsed jointly by A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups.

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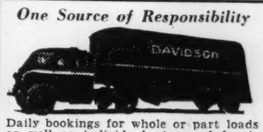

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Whistle Round the Bend

By Erick Berry
Chapter Eleven

Now Aaron was within reach of the lantern, but with no hand to spare to open it. There was only one thing he could do, though it might mean Hank's enmity for life.

Holding yet tighter, he worked one foot free, swung it round forward.

There was a crash of splintering glass. Then the line ahead vanished into the blackness. It was harder now to find his way back to the platform. From the darkness he heard Hank shout, "Good boy!"

Then they had only to wait. At last the "Charter Oak" began to slow, and Hank, leaning over the rail, was trying to sight trees, or the outlines of hills against the night sky. He must have known this line mighty near by the feel of the footplates under him, for when he halted the engine, there was no hesitation, no backing. Hank stopped her right across the road.

In the darkness, Aaron caught Leafy's arms, swung her down beside him, and heard in the sudden stillness Hank's heels hit ground and the sharp click as he cocked the hammer of his rifle.

Then followed the waiting, far tenser than action. At last the sound of hoofs, and then the grind of wheels was clearly audible. A moment of doubt. Supposing these weren't the right people? If it wasn't, they'd need to draw aside the Oak and set the trap again.

Against the skyline he could distinguish two shapes, sitting wide apart as though there were something between them. Then the lights swung up, twinkled past, there was the sharp feel of dust in his nostrils from the wheels, he heard a fieldstone rattle down as he jumped the fence and hauled Leafy after him. Three abreast they ran forward. Now each had to play his part. Aaron snatched out the whip in passing, grabbed and held onto the horse's head. For the gig had halted.

Almost at once came Hank's, "Step down, sirs. I've got you covered." And Leafy's, "It's all right, Clemenza. Don't be afraid!"

Leafy stepped into the light of the lamps. The protesting chatter stopped. One of the men even said, "Good evening," and began to explain that the little slave girl had begged for a ride. And they hadn't the heart to refuse. But a bundle hidden under a rug suddenly stirred and Clemenza, rug and all, leaped into Leafy's arms and was crying, whether for fear or relief you couldn't rightly tell.

Hank said, "Come on, you young'uns. I've got to get back to my repair gang."

* * *

Of a sudden the news was all over town. Joe Adams had it from a customer just before shutting shop for the night.

"There's to be a new railroad, runnin', they says, from New Haven to New York. Right plumb into the Metropolis."

When a town meeting of protest was scheduled, people knew that the rumor must be true.

New Haven's opposition to the new railroad was, to Leafy, both puzzling and worrying. Finding no answer to this problem, she took it straight to Grandmother herself.

"So you think," said that lady in the window rocker, "that the new railroad would benefit the community? And you feel that, as a good citizen, you should, within the bounds of decorum of course, do that little which lies within your power to support it?"

Leafy nodded.

"Then, I would not wish to dictate. But I think," and there was a twinkle in Grandmother's eyes, "you should accord it your support."

And oh dear, there was the nutting party this afternoon, she'd been looking forward to it all week; it was frivolous to waste your time in parties when you ought to be using it to better advantage.

But when all the gigs and chaises began to assemble out by West Rock and the girls, in what they claimed were their oldest clothes, were handed out in Powder House Lane by their escorts, Leafy was glad she had come.

With her basket swinging in her gloved hand, Leafy looked among the crowd for Eliza Cleall and her sister, Amanda.

A "Railroad" Picnic

"Let's go on, Leafy," shouted Eliza. "If we are ahead of this crowd, we'll fill our baskets faster." And they raced down the hill towards the icehouse.

"Nobody," said Leafy suddenly, "ever had a railroad picnic, did they?"

Eliza looked up, startled. "Why, no, how could they? Horrid things, all smoke and noise. Father's dead set against this new line. But Mother hasn't made up her mind yet, but of course she'll say whatever he does."

"I don't see why she should," said Leafy. "Grandmother is against it, too, I guess. But she gave me permission to be for it, if I felt it was in my conscience. I think the railroad is a good thing. Why, see how nice it would be for your mother just to run down to New York for a day or two with your Aunt Alice, if she didn't have to travel by sea."

There were three more nut trees beyond the line fence. Leafy cleared the ground around them, then had to carry the basket back to where Boo waited, half asleep in the chaise. Starting out once more with the empty basket she overtook the laggards of the party. Sally at the tail of them all, had stopped behind a tree to pin up a tear in her new frock.

"Oh, Sally. How too bad!" Leafy bent to help her. "Look, I'll weave the pin in and out and it'll hardly show. And how is Professor Giles going to vote over this railroad question?" she asked.

"Oh, that stupid railroad!" Sally made a face. "I'm so tired of it. Disgusting thing!"

"How would you like," said Leafy innocently, "to be able to go up to New York, spend a half day shopping, and come back the very same day?"

Sally's eyes opened wide, so did her mouth. "B-b-ut Leafy, you can't. The steamship . . ."

"You'll be able to," said Leafy. "Just as soon as the new railroad is built."

A Collegiate Argument

There was a big party over there beyond the ruined barn. Now definitely on the war path, Leafy started out to gather in new converts, and the converts-to-be played easily into her hands. For when she came up with the group, Jessica, with a flock of male admirers around her, had just said to a subdued Kitty Connel that Kitty must really come up soon and visit her. Visit her in New York, of course.

When one of Miss Jessica's young men asked if the stage coach wasn't still more convenient than the railroads, Leafy gave him most of Aaron's arguments that she had heard. She knew the speeds of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Albany Schenectady and the Hartford New Haven lines as compared with those of the swiftest coaches; she even added a comparison of the fares. She could see that three of the Yale men had stopped filling Jessica's basket to listen; collegians never had much money and daren't be away from New Haven very long.

At dusk, the chaperon began to herd the party back to the carriages.

"Look here," said Leafy to Amanda and Eli, "you two can crowd into the chaise. I'll drive, and Boo can tuck up in the back. He doesn't mind."

A Laugh for New Haven

They had reached the outskirts of New Haven when Gray Nellie pricked up her ears. Leafy could hear something, too, though the others didn't seem to notice. A kind of chu-puff, chu-puff, as though the railroad had walked right into town. And then they were near the Green and the chu-puff chu-puff was so loud that you'd expect to hear the clanking of wheels. But there wasn't any. And then the voices began singing, men's voices. Oh, hundreds of them.

Eli Watrous said, "This must be a riot of the millhands. I'm glad I'm here to protect you."

But when they came out to a side street there was the procession, a good humored procession and no riot at all. Ahead of it a big brass lamp lighting up the road and one of those who carried it . . . why, it was Aaron. Behind him someone was jangling a bell; above it you could hear the words of a song.

Captain Baker
You're a faker
Scared of a railroad
And won't let us make her.

Leafy laughed. She could hear bystanders laughing, too. Behind her, from a second story lighted window, she heard someone say, "That'll scorch the opposition to the railroad all right."

Why, the whole town would be laughing tomorrow.

Next day New Haven still laughed.

But in the evening, in the white pillared Town Hall on the Green, people began to flock for the meeting of protest against the new railroad.

In the dusk, crossing the Green, Aaron felt out of place. What was he doing here, and in a white shirt, and this broadcloth suit, which didn't fit too badly. Was Hank quite sure, he asked, that Bemis Parrott had sent the message to him? Hadn't he perhaps meant Hugo? Hank, wasting no words, shook his head. From inside the brightly lighted hall a buzz of talk. Aaron balked at the main floor, that wouldn't be fitting. Up steep winding stairs to the gallery.

What was Simeon Peleg doing up there on the platform; when he'd certainly been counting on making money from the new line? The fat farmer, garbed in shiny blacks, planted squarely, legs apart, was holding forth on a man's duty to his conscience and his fellow humans.

Then came a flash of understanding. Why of course! Peleg must have been the man who had come to Bemis Patrrot and offered to withdraw his strong opposition to the railroad and lend it his wholeheated support. In return, the route must cross his land and Bemis must guarantee to purchase for the man's own price.

Aaron wanted to jump to his feet, run down to the galley rail and challenge most every word that Peleg had uttered. He wanted to expose the fat farmer's treachery over the Wooster and Sartwell land. But an apprentice on the railroad couldn't get up and outtalk an experienced speaker like Simeon Peleg.

Then a woman's voice in the audience, one Aaron knew, addressed the chairman. "There are two points in Mr. Peleg's speech which I, as a citizen of New Haven, would like to have more clear," she said. It was Mrs. Wooster speaking, down there in the second row.

Disconcerting Questions

"The last speaker mentioned Mr. Parrott. And the suggestion was made that he was unwilling to take the people of New Haven into his confidence. May I ask Mr. Peleg, when he called this meeting on such short notice, whether he knew that Mr. Parrott would be out of town this evening and so be unable to answer questions as to the route of the railroad?"

Simeon Peleg rose to his feet and in a short, rambling speech denied such knowledge.

"And the second question," Mrs. Wooster's voice was a little sharper —"would Mr. Peleg care to be reminded, here and now, of someone whose name he certainly knows, who guessed enough of the route of the new railroad to attempt to remove one neighbor's fence, and actually to obtain an option over another neighbor's land? Do I make myself clear, Mr. Peleg?"

And then a voice at Aaron's elbow said. "Move over, lad and make room." And Mr. Parrott, a heavy roll of papers under his arm and a carpet bag in his hand, swung his legs over the bench and sat down.

"Nate Todd had an engine stand by, with steam up, and Hank's lamp in place. Came just as soon as I could get loose of the committee hearings. Guess they ain't expecting me down there." The chairman was glancing round and Bemis Parrott stood up and strode down to the gallery rail.

"Unfortunately for those who wished to place before you only the case against the railroad, Mr. Chairman, the railroad itself has defeated them. Only two hours ago, to the minute, I was giving evidence before a committee of our Legislature in Hartford. Now, gentlemen, I am here, at your disposal. What questions would you have me answer?"

There was still silence, rather an awkward silence by now.

"Well, since no one cares to speak up, let me take the obvious lines of attack which would suggest themselves to our opponents."

Unexpected Support

First, Mr. Parrott very neatly disposed of arguments that the competition would rob other railroads of their traffic. "And if you want further assurance," he continued, "I, like many of you, hold, as you know, considerable stock in both those railroads.

"We must have a route of our own to New York, a railroad owned and run by citizens of New Haven. It is for you, gentlemen," he held up his hand for an instant; he had them all now, just where he wanted them, "for you to say, just how soon that will be. To say how soon we shall be safe!"

"Is Mr. Parrott prepared this evening to take up a list of subscriptions?" It was Mrs. Wooster's voice. "I should like to promise . . ."

The exact sum was lost in the sound of chairs being scraped back, of people surging up to the speaker's table.

So ended the meeting of protest against the railroad. Except for an unrehearsed effect at the end. As Simeon Peleg and the other objectors climbed down from the platform, silent for once, someone down by the doorway started a little song. It was taken up outside, swept out across the Green, and on and on along the streets and byways of New Haven. Again New Haven was laughing.

Captain Baker
You're a faker
Scared of a railroad
But still we'll make her!

(To be concluded next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Lest the headlamp of the "Charter Oak" should reveal their pursuit to the men who had carried off Leafy's little Negro companion, Clemenza, Aaron swung himself forward, as the engine tore along, in an effort to reach the light. Leafy had flagged the engine while it was on a repair cruise, and persuaded Hank, the engineer, and Aaron, his helper, to take up the chase. The headlight was an invention of Hank's for this "new fangled contraption," the railroad engine, which the public still regarded skeptically. Aaron, a boy from Hartford, had been working for Bemis Parrott on a survey he had been having made secretly for a new railroad between New Haven and New York.

Photograph Through Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Family Group," a Painting by J. Alden Weir

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson
Chapter Eight

We set out from Jerusalem again the next morning. This was the day for our Dead Sea adventure. The first leg of the journey past Damascus Gate, Gethsemane, and Bethany was already familiar, but there was something exciting in setting out upon the famous Jericho Road where the good Samaritan rescued the traveler who had fallen among thieves.

From Bethany, we began to drop in great windings into a deep valley among ragged and wrinkled hills. With every mile the countryside became more starved and stricken-looking; its haggard hills were honeycombed with black caves. The air grew hotter.

We plunged rapidly downward through piles of rock twisted by some ancient disturbance. Down and down, steadily downward in burning sunlight into a vast lonesome waste that is the Judean Wilderness. This was Sodom and Gomorrah country. Into this wild region, Jesus retired for 40 days, after John had baptized him.

Plain With a Back Drop

The road swept around a cliff. Looking ahead, we had a sweeping view from snowy Hermon in northern Syria past the buried cities of the Decapolis to the immense Jordan Plain, its silver ribbon winding through a jungle-green valley to empty itself into the steaming blue-gray waters of the Dead Sea. The mighty purple backdrop was the towering mountains of Gilead and Moab marching south to Edom.

"How lovely!" said mother.

The road led onto the green plain, in the direction of the wall of mountains, amid banana groves, orange orchards, date-palm trees, and gardens. By the side of the road grew sprawling sycamore trees. The little man Zacchaeus had climbed into a tree like these in order to see Jesus pass by.

Charlie turned the car sharply left and made for the Dead Sea. The water sparkled brightly. There was no one to be seen. It was lonely here.

"Let's get out, stretch our legs, and look around."

We all climbed out.

"What about a swim?" asked Gertrude.

"That's a good idea," answered Margaret.

We all ran off after them to slip into our bathing suits. Soon we were back to jump, squealing, into the Sea.

"Did you ever see anyone sit upon the water?" hollered Gertrude. "Watch me!"

And sure enough she did look as if she was sitting there. She was waving her arms and legs wildly and only a very little bit of her was below the water. We all performed the same stunt.

Buoyant Water

When we came out of the water, ready for lunch, mother explained: "The reason you can sit or float upon the Dead Sea so easily is because it is filled with minerals and salts deposited there continually by the Jordan River. It has no outlet. Unable to escape, the water evaporates, leaving behind valuable deposits. These contribute to its remarkable weight which is a good deal more than that of ordinary water. Water as heavy as this in the Salt Sea is extremely buoyant. That is the reason it held you up without any difficulty."

"Now we know why the water felt so sticky and left a white film on our skin. It is the salts," said Gertrude.

"I shall remember it as the Salt Sea hereafter instead of the Dead Sea," observed Margaret.

From the shore we watched the tiny waves curl in. The near water was pale blue, the distant dark blue. On the pebbly beach was a lot of driftwood. There were no shells to gather to take home with us—not a boat in sight. All the time we were there, we did not see a bird. There are no fish in the Dead Sea and there is nothing really for birds to eat.

After lunch and a rest, we all went back in for another dip. It seemed no time at all before mother was calling, "Gertrude, all of you, come out!"

"We must get on, children," she explained as she helped us to dress, "we have to get back before dark and we want to stop at Jericho, too."

"And the walls of Jerich 'come a-tumblin' down,'" I sang out as we started for the car.

(Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

The wilderness of Judea—Matthew 3, verse 1.

The plain of Jordan—Genesis 13, verses 1 to 29.

Jesus baptized by John—Mark 1, verses 9 to 11.

Jesus spends 40 days in the wilderness—Matthew 4, verses 1 to 11.

Zacchaeus climbs a sycamore tree—Luke 19, verses 1 to 10.

The salt sea—Deuteronomy 3, verse 17.

The walls of Jericho—Joshua 6.)

(To be continued next Thursday)

When We Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Just to show you what delightful letters are exchanged through the Mail Bag, here are some paragraphs from one that came from New Jersey for Yvonne S., of Zurich, Switzerland:

"I, too, am a business student. What system of stenography do you use? I studied Gregg. I can take dictation at from 100-120 words per minute now.

"At the World's Fair in New York last year I visited the pavilion of your country. There I saw the long horn that they use high in the mountains. The Christian Science Monitor has published many beautiful pictures of Switzerland. Do you ever go climbing in the Alps?

"Jersey City is a seaport, sharing the harbor with our great neighbor, New York City. Freighters from here go mainly to India, Africa, and South America. I hear their whistles constantly. I live in the heart of the city on the fifth floor of an apartment house. From our windows we can see the Statue of Liberty, her weathered green garments at sunset, and at night she is bathed in floodlights with her torch blazing a welcome to all.

"My hobbies are photography (all America seems to have acquired it), writing, collecting stamps. I enjoy visiting museums and concerts very much. I like music. Wasn't Honegger a Swiss composer? I like his 'Pacific 231,' Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov are also my favorites.

"Your name is French. I have some French blood, my grandmother being a descendant of French Canadians. I have studied French in high school and think it is a beautiful language. We read 'Le Voyage de M. Perrichon' as well as 'Tartarin de Tarascon' in school. My mother went to French schools in New Orleans, Louisiana, her home town. That city at the mouth of the Mississippi has a great French heritage."

Invitations to Correspond

"I should like to correspond with boys in Alaska," writes Richard L. H. (12), of Hankinson, North Dakota. "I will be in the eighth grade this year. I am a Second Class Boy Scout. I play the clarinet and piano and I like to read. I like animals and pets; I have a big black and white cat named Marco Polo."

"I should enjoy corresponding with girls anywhere in the United States, Canada, or any foreign country," writes Carol L. M. (14), of Owatonna, Minnesota. "I am very much interested in music. I am playing in the fifth chair of the Rochester, Minnesota, Symphony Orchestra, and am concertmistress of the orchestra of the Owatonna High School. I shall be a sophomore in high school next term. My hobbies are needlework, knitting, reading, writing, collecting recipes."

Herbert H. MacF. (12), of Toronto, Canada, writes that he is still corresponding with a friend he made through the Mail Bag when his name was published some years ago.

"Two years ago we met when I visited Boston," he says. "This boy lives at Swampscott and his family and ours had a shore picnic at Lynn. When Mother was in Chestnut Hill last May, this friend's mother came to visit her. This was all the result of my correspondence with her son through the Mail Bag.

"I should like to correspond with boys who are interested in music, swimming, stamp collecting, baseball, football and hockey."

Lois MacF. (16), of Toronto, Canada, would like to correspond with girls anywhere and can write in French, too, she says. "I am in my last year of High School and am interested in all sports, basketball and swimming especially," she writes. "My main interest, however, is music, preferably classical. I've read The Christian Science Monitor ever since I could read, and I still read the page For Young People. I should love to hear from new friends."

"I enjoy the Mail Bag so much, I'd like to join your group," writes Velma A. (13), of Ventura, California. "I should like to correspond with girls anywhere, especially in the United States. My interests include outdoor sports, pets, scrap books and dress designing."

Suzanne B. (13), of Hollywood, California, would like to correspond with girls older than herself because she is supposed to be old for her age. "I live in a very lonely part of Hollywood," she writes, "and get my greatest joy out of writing. (I was thrilled beyond words when my article about camp was published in The Christian Science Monitor.). Lonely hours turn into happy ones when I receive letters. My hobbies are writing, saving pictures of movie stars, saving recipes, and participating in sports."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, white on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Initials designed for Leatherwork.

K L M N O

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming
Chapter Nine
Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

The school bag shown in the illustration is made of three pieces of brown calfskin—one piece for the back and the flap, one for the front, and one for the gusset which joins the front piece to the back. In addition to these main pieces, other smaller pieces of calfskin will be needed for the shoulder straps, flap straps, and buckle straps.

Cut out the leather pieces according to the shapes and dimensions shown in the drawings. Sew the front piece to the gusset, and then sew the back piece to the opposite edge of the gusset. The two straps which, when buckled together at their centers, form the shoulder strap, are sewed to the top edges of the gusset. The flap straps and buckle straps (which hold the buckles to the bag) are then sewed in place, and the bag is completed.

Making a Pencil Case

Pencil cases of the kind illustrated are frequently made of pigskin, and this type of leather is recommended. Cut the leather according to the pattern and dimensions shown in the drawing. Next cut two pieces of cardboard, each 7¼ by 1⅞ inches. These are to serve as stiffening pieces beneath the pencils, and are covered with skiver leather cemented in place. Using a sewing machine, sew a strap made of pigskin to the center of each covered piece of cardboard, making four loops on each to hold pencils and pens.

Next fix the socket or bottom part of the snap fastener in place. Its position is indicated by the dot on the pattern. It is fastened on the outside of the leather. Sew the two leather-covered pieces of cardboard in position on the pigskin, as shown in the illustration. The one that covers the bottom part of the snap fastener is sewn at the ends and along the outer edge, but the other one need only be sewn at the ends.

Fold up the case, determine where the top part of the snap fastener should be put, and fix it in position to complete the case.

A Writing Portfolio

The handsome writing portfolio illustrated here may be made of tooling calf or cowhide, and may be given either a simple or elaborate stamped or tooled design, according to individual taste. Natural-color or commercially-dyed leather, such as dark green, may be used.

The cover is made from a single piece of leather, measuring approximately 12 by 20 inches, although these measurements may be altered considerably in order to make a portfolio for a certain-sized desk or in accordance with individual preference. Cut out the leather for the cover, and decorate it with the design you have chosen, using tooling or one of the other methods already described in executing the design.

Next, cut out a piece of leather measuring 12 by 6 inches to form a pocket on the inside of the front cover. You will also need four triangular pieces, which are to be laced to the four corners of the back cover to hold a blotter in place.

Punch the different pieces for lacing, making certain that the holes in the pocket piece and the triangular pieces coincide with the holes in the cover. Then lace all the way around the edges of the cover, at the same time lacing the separate pieces to the cover. The inside edges of the two triangular pieces at the center of the portfolio will not be included in this lacing. They are therefore fastened to the cover by means of cement.

In some portfolios of this type, particularly when a light-weight leather is used for the cover, it is advisable to stiffen the right-hand side by means of the piece of cardboard cemented to the leather. Over this piece is cemented a piece of skiver or lining leather of the same dimensions as the right-hand half of the portfolio.

(Next Thursday's article will give instructions for making a double picture frame and a lady's hand bag.)

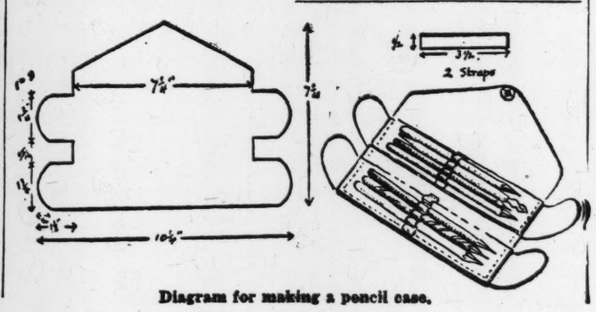


Diagram for making a pencil case.

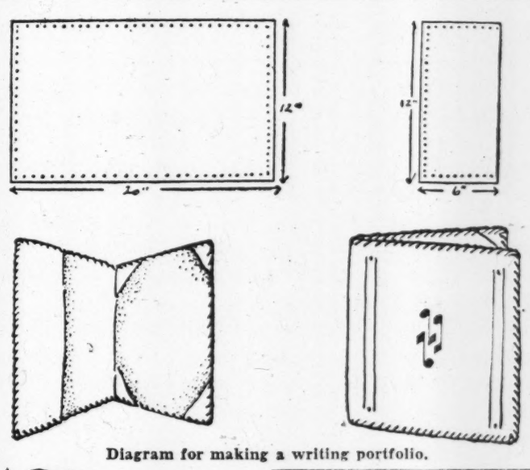


Diagram for making a writing portfolio.

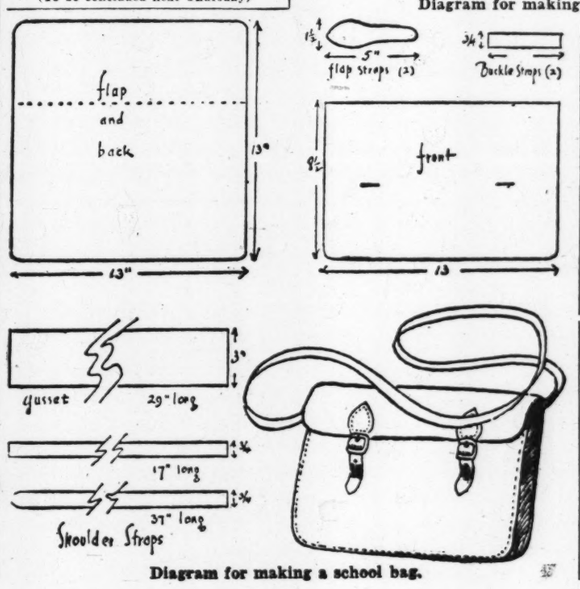


Diagram for making a school bag.

Worth-While Things

Three farewell messages from Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout have been cabled from Nairobi and issued by consent of Lady Baden-Powell. They were found among his papers and speak of the secret of happiness which all may find. To the public he wrote: "My life has been an intensely happy one, not only in my own home circle but also in the world outside it. I would like, before I go hence, to say how grateful I am to hundreds, aye thousands, for kindnesses they have rendered to me. I do hope that that same kindly spirit will be inculcated and developed still more widely in the next generation so that more lives will be made happier and the practice, not merely the precept, of the Christian ideal of peace and goodwill among men may become general. Looking back on a life of over eighty years I realize how short life is and how little worth while are anger and political warfare. The most worth-while thing is to try and put a bit of happiness into the lives of others."

To the Boy Scouts he wrote: ". . . I have had a most happy life, and I want each one of you to have as happy a life too. Happiness doesn't come from being rich, nor merely from being successful in your career, nor by self-indulgence. One step toward happiness is to make yourself healthy and strong while you are a boy. But the real way to get happiness is by giving our happiness to other people. . . ."

To the Girl Guides he wrote: "When you have a home of your own by making it a bright and cheery one you will make your husband a happy man. If all homes were bright and cheery there would be fewer public-houses, and the men would not want to go out to them but would stay at home. Happy children love their parents. There is nothing can give you greater joy than a loving child."

The Home Forum

Nothing Ever Happens In Evergreen

It was good to be sitting under the maple with Nicholas and Hannah in the after-supper quiet, good to have Hiram drop in to share the day's end; and very good to be back in Evergreen where, according to my absent friends, nothing ever happened.

I was listener, picking up the threads after my fortnight's absence. At best this wasn't easy, since one must have lived in Evergreen for fifty years to understand all that was left unsaid. On this still evening, I became aware that I had missed an event of some richness. My ear detected undercurrents. Hiram, usually as staid as his acres, sounded argumentative. Nicholas chuckled often for him, unintelligibly to me, and apparently irritating Hiram. And I could tell that Hannah was out of patience with both; for she allowed Aunt Abby, the cat, to lie on her lap, a sign of untoward agitation on Hannah's part.

* * *

The contention centered, apparently, on something Chris Merriman had done or not done to suit Hiram. This in itself piqued my curiosity, for the big storekeeper was one of the village pillars, respected by everybody. I liked him; I felt wiser in his company. As a boy, they told me, he had vented the humor in him in practical jokes, but his heart was as big as his shoulders. He could have bought the new truck he needed by economizing on one year's kindness done in quiet. But he believed in a giving that was just, not maudlin. So it amazed me to hear Hiram say: "There's such a thing as being too soft."

"Isn't it about time to let me in on this?" I asked.

Nicholas laughed. "You tell him, Hiram. You've been a worker." And then Nicholas laughed again with that inexplicable zest.

"He doesn't want to know," Hannah said abruptly. "To hear you two go on, nothing matters except your rights—that and money-earning. I don't know what the world's coming to."

Nicholas roared and slapped his knees. Hannah pushed Aunt Abby off her lap, saying: "Get away with you! I won't have you listening to such silliness!—As if there wasn't plenty and to spare for everybody, but for you men!"

* * *

Naturally I had to hear the story now. Finally Hiram said:

"It all began when Chris took on that fellow last month, before you left. Chris didn't need an extra hand. Young Skyly can throw the barrels around and deliver good enough. But this fellow, this Jacob Rauh, said he needed a job—"

"And he looked it!" Hannah exclaimed. "Peaked as a starved calf, and pale! Don't the sun shine in cities any more?"

"Chris never shied off from a good turn in his life," Hiram went on, "so he set the fellow to whitewashing and easy jobs till he could get built up some. The boy didn't suspicion it was all kindness. Trust Chris to keep that hid. But, anyways, this Jacob, he came to Chris in about two weeks and said he wanted more wages. Chris explained to him how scarce cash money was, and showed him how little he drew out himself; but the boy pulled out a union card and stated he belonged to this union which would get more wages for him. Can you imagine that? The gall of some people!"

I heard Nicholas chuckle in the dusk and said: "Which door did Chris show him out of?"

"That's just my point," Hiram said indignantly. "Chris didn't and he ought t've."

"You wouldn't, Hiram Milledge," Hannah broke in. "And you know it! That boy didn't know what he was doing."

"Oh, didn't he!" Hiram exclaimed. "Listen. It wasn't four days later a car stopped in front of the store. There was five young men in it and four of them carried poles with signs nailed on 'em. This Jacob, he spotted them and came out and palavered a while, and pretty soon the four men began walking up and down, up and down, in front of Merriman's, carrying these signs saying THIS STORE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR, and WHAT IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE WHITE HOUSE IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR US, and such. The fifth young fellow, he sat and looked on. He was the leader of this new industry. Did you ever hear of such a thing?"

"I tell Hiram he should get around more," Nicholas said more seriously. "Those signs had two sides to them and labor—"

* * *

"What happened?" I cut in quickly. "What did Chris do?"

"Stood for it," barked the incensed Hiram. "What's more, he sent word round the village to let him handle it. Naturally, everybody came down to see the circus, four solemn-looking workers carrying those signs, back and forth, round and round, wearing out sole leather and doing no earthly good. It was the biggest day the store's had since Duryea Tanner's place burned down and everybody joined in a stocking party.

"Well, it so happened a thundershower came up that afternoon and Chris, being Chris, asked the pickets inside. Their leader accepted on condition Chris let them stack their signs in the window. It seems *he* had a leader and so on. And Chris agreed. Can you imagine that? They sitting dry and cozy as Chris's guests, you might say, on condition they could try to close his store!"

"You'd've let them stay out and get soaked, I suppose, Hiram," Hannah said briskly. "You'd've done just what Chris did, and don't try to sound different." Nicholas hugged his knees and snorted.

"And then?" I asked.

"Then—well, those signs in his window saying he was unfair give Chris an idea. The next morning, when these workers came back to work, about nine it was—and Chris at it since sun-up moving hogsheads and such—they saw a white sheet in his window printed with big black letters, saying THIS STORE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

* * *

"That made their leader kind of mad, but Chris came out and said to him: 'I hate to see anybody wasting time, and I need hands. The cherries is coming in after the rain and I'd like it if you fellows could see your way to helping pick. It's worth a couple of dollars a day and board to me. And that sign in the window'll do business for you while you're picking.'

"Well, they got their heads together and decided agin being useful. But about the time the sun was beginning to bore down, Chris sent Jacob out with some cherries. They tasted good and the upshot was the fellows finally consented to take a look at the place they come from. They'd never been up a tree and I guess, to hear Chris tell it, it was a caution seeing them begin, ladders being kind of uncustomary in the city. But there's something drawin' about an orchard and getting back to the kind of business man should've never left, and the end of it was they all picked for a week. Of course, they set their own time, same as if there was a cherry-pickers' union. But Chris overlooked that, like he overlooked the damage to the trees, and all the hours they spent telling each other how downtrodden they were. Chris said they must've put on twenty pound, between them, and young Skyly reported you couldn't tell them apart from the robins, they were that happy.

* * *

"So the picking came to an end one noon and their leader ordered them back to carrying those signs, and that's when Chris paid them off and thanked them. The leader asked Chris did he want to give Jacob his raise yet. But just then Duryea Tanner turned up with an armful of copies of *The Evergreen Recorder* and handed a copy to each of the workers. And what do you know! Most of the front page was about them. Duryea had sort of spread himself, telling how good they worked and how kind they were to jump in and help Chris, even if it was for less wages than the union might've been agreeable to.

"You ought've seen their faces! And they didn't get any brighter when Chris said: 'Now, boys, if you'll just give me the address of your union, I'll send your boss copies of this dandy write-up. Maybe he'll give you a raise.' But they didn't take up with that idea. They went off and sat in their car and presently the leader told Chris that this Jacob Rauh was resigning his job; and, before Chris could remind them to take their signs along, they'd pulled out and 've never been seen since."

"And I don't want to hear any more about it," Hannah said decidedly. "I keep thinking of those poor boys enough as it is. I don't see what's got into you, Hiram, wanting to make fun of them. When you come on a maple seedling sprouted up between two rocks, you don't make jokes at it. You're sorry for it and transplant it. It's just the same with those boys. They're caught and haven't anybody to lift them out. I wish they could've stayed on for the haying. That's what I wish."

"But what of Chris?" Hiram asked Hannah. "Do you want him ruined?"

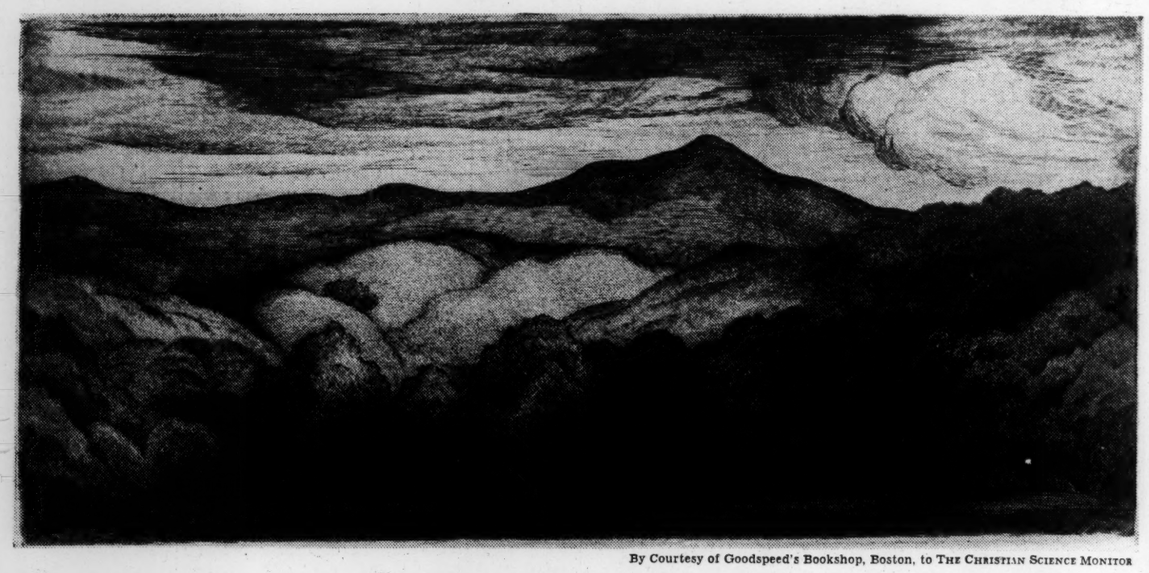
* * *

"Nobody's ever ruined by offering the other cheek," Nicholas said quietly. "In this case, the boys slapped it—and hurt their knuckles, and you can't blame Chris for that. But Chris had the right solution, and sometime capital and labor will see it. Justice without alms. Brotherhood without condescension. Chris acted right because those who have most must be the most long-suffering, and injustice will right itself. And you can quit grieving, Hannah. The orchard will keep on growing in the boys' memories and shelter them another day. What concerns me most is neither Chris nor the pickets, but Evergreen."

"Evergreen!" exclaimed Hiram, surprised. "Why Evergreen?"

"Didn't you know," Nicholas observed slowly, "that you can pass by on the other side by sitting still?"

T. Morris Longstreth



By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

"Vermont Landscape": *A Wood Engraving by Thomas Nason*

It is nearly twenty years since Thomas W. Nason published his first engraving and now he is one of the most eminent engravers in the United States. The New England countryside has kept Mr. Nason busy. His portrayals have been skillfully cut upon hard wood in fine lines of sensitive gradation. In an era when most artists favor an abbreviated technique, operating swiftly and impressionistically, Mr. Nason has preferred to work in a patient, painstaking manner. He reminds us of the engravers of long ago, for whom time was no object, and who set a high standard of craftsmanship for themselves.

Beginning of Fall

The streets were full of shining autumn faces
When sunset shook its lazy colors down;
There was a golden spell upon the city
Where twilight ringed her towers like a crown.

Some say the autumn came that night at seven;
It may be, for a cold moon rode the sky,
And one who slept lay listening on his pillow
To dreams of gray goose wedges honking by.

Dorothy Hope McCroden

True Prayer Is Answered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

God, divine Love, has promised through the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 65:24), "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

True prayer brings instantaneous results. Christ Jesus knew the power of spiritual thinking—true prayer—and utilized that power. The woman who had been crippled for eighteen years was healed immediately by Jesus' righteous prayer—his spiritual recognition that man, made in God's image and likeness, is spiritual and perfect. Jesus healed Peter's mother-in-law of a fever, and she arose immediately from her bed and "ministered unto them" (Mark 1:31), indicating her gratitude for instantaneous healing by active service. When he commanded the palsied man to arise, pick up his bed, and walk, the latter arose immediately, and walked forth free. The woman who had spent all she had upon physicians for twelve years without being helped, was immediately healed when she touched the hem of Jesus' robe.

In Jesus' healings there was no time of waiting for recovery to take place, no time of convalescence or recuperation, for he realized the ever-presence of all good. Nor did it matter if the condition had existed a long time; it was nevertheless healed immediately.

Christian Science is bringing healing and happiness to many today, and grateful students of this Science have proved in their own experience that the Christ, Truth, heals completely, permanently, and quickly. And because the ever-present Christ is here to bless and save, healing is possible today just as in Jesus' time.

Righteous and understanding prayer lifts the veil of matter, and enables us to see man as God's perfect idea, the perfect child of a perfect Father. Prayer does not change that which is real, but reveals man as God's child. True prayer proves the scientific truth, revealed in the Bible and in Christian Science, that man is eternally God's image and likeness, forever untouched by sickness, sin, or death. Such prayer transforms thought, replaces sickness with health, lack with abundance. It enables us to know that in all Love's universe there is no matter, no sickness, no imperfection, no lack, for God is All.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 15): "In order to pray aright, we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." And she adds: "We must 'pray without ceasing.' Such prayer is answered, in so far as we put our desires into practice."

Christian Science teaches that we must never plead guilty to the claims of material sense, but rather defend our God-given heritage, and annul all false accusations against our real selfhood. We need to pray that our eyes may be opened to see the ever-present truth of spiritual wholeness, perfection, completeness, satisfaction. Prayer reveals that which really is. If God made men sick, they would remain so, for Love's creation is changeless and permanent. Our Father-Mother God, the one and only creator, creates the perfect, spiritual universe, including man. Imperfect, unhealthy, weak, fearful, cruel, or sinful mortals are not of God's creation.

True prayer, based on spiritual understanding, is always answered. Thinking rightly, thinking good thoughts, spiritual, loving thoughts—that is true prayer, and inevitably brings good results. Mrs. Eddy tells us (*ibid.*, p. 15), "Self-forgetfulness, purity, and affection are constant prayers;" and on page 4 of the same book she says, "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer."

Our desire for a better understanding of God, divine Principle, and of man's relationship to Him, must be supreme in our thought, if our prayers are to be answered. Too frequently the desire for release from suffering, ease in matter, or material abundance is paramount in thought. Such thinking prevents us from receiving the full blessing of Love. We must desire above all else to manifest God, good.

Referring to God, Paul declared (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Since man dwells in Love, he can manifest only what is in God. Are sin, disease, and death in infinite Mind, Spirit? Certainly not! And what is not in Love, can never be present in Love's image and likeness. Man expresses only that which is spiritual and perfect and has its origin in God, good.

Our loving Father-Mother cares for all His children, and withholds no good from them. All true prayers are already answered. All good is ours today and eternally. In the words of a beautiful hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 374), we too can pray:

"We thank Thee, Father-Mother,
That Thou hast heard our prayer."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wahres Gebet wird erhört

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Gott, die göttliche Liebe, hat durch den Propheten Jesaja verheißen (K. 65, 24): „Ehe sie rufen, will ich antworten; wenn sie noch reden, will ich hören".

Wahres Gebet bringt augenblickliche Ergebnisse. Christus Jesus kannte die Kraft geistigen Denkens—wahren Gebets— und machte Gebrauch von dieser Kraft. Das Weib, das 18 Jahre lang verkrüppelt gewesen war, wurde durch Jesu gerechtes Gebet sofort geheilt—durch seine geistige Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch, der zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis gemacht ist, geistig und vollkommen ist. Jesus heilte des Petrus Schwiegermutter vom Fieber, und sie stand sofort auf und „diente ihnen"—erzeigte durch tätigen Dienst ihre Dankbarkeit für augenblickliche Heilung. Als er dem Gichtbrüchigen gebot, aufzustehen, sein Bett aufzuheben und heimzugehen, stand dieser alsbald auf und konnte frei gehen. Das Weib, das alles, was sie hatte, 12 Jahre lang an die Ärzte ausgegeben hatte, ohne geheilt zu werden, wurde sofort geheilt, als sie den Saum des Kleides Jesu berührte.

Bei den Heilungen Jesu gab es keine Wartezeit für die Wiederherstellung, keine Genesungszeit; denn er erkannte die Allgegenwart alles Guten. Auch war es bedeutungslos, ob der Zustand von langer Dauer war; er wurde trotzdem sofort geheilt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt heute vielen Heilung und Freudigkeit, und dankbare Schüler dieser Wissenschaft haben in ihrer eigenen Erfahrung bewiesen, daß der Christus, die Wahrheit, vollständig, dauernd und schnell heilt. Und weil der allgegenwärtige Christus hier ist, zu segnen und zu erretten, ist Heilung heute geradeso möglich wie zur Zeit Jesu.

Gerechtes und verständnisvolles Gebet lüftet den Schleier der Materie und befähigt uns, den Menschen als Gottes vollkommene Idee, als das vollkommene Kind eines vollkommenen Vaters zu sehen. Wahres Gebet beweist die in der Bibel und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbarte wissenschaftliche Wahrheit, daß der Mensch ewig Gottes Bild und Gleichnis, immerdar von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod unberührt ist. Solches Beten wandelt das Denken um, ersetzt Krankheit durch Gesundheit, Mangel durch Fülle. Es befähigt uns zu wissen, daß es im ganzen Weltall der Liebe keine Materie, keine Krankheit, keine Unvollkommenheit, keinen Mangel gibt; denn Gott ist das All.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 15): „Um recht zu beten, müssen wir in das Kämmerlein gehen und die Tür schließen. Wir müssen die Lippen schließen und die materiellen Sinne zum Schweigen bringen. In dem stillen Heiligtum ernsten Sehnens müssen wir die Sünde leugnen und die Allheit Gottes geltend machen". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Wir müssen beten ‚ohne Unterlaß'. Solches Beten wird in dem Maße erhört, wie wir unsere Wünsche in die Tat umsetzen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß wir uns nie der Behauptungen des materiellen Sinnes schuldig bekennen dürfen, sondern unser gottgegebenes Erbe verteidigen und alle falschen Anklagen gegen unser wirkliches Selbst vernichten müssen. Wir brauchen nicht zu beten, daß uns die Augen geöffnet werden mögen, damit wir die allgegenwärtige Wahrheit geistiger Unversehrtheit, Vollkommenheit, Vollständigkeit, Zufriedenheit sehen. Gebet enthüllt, was wirklich ist. Wenn Gott die Menschen krank machte, würden sie krank bleiben; denn Gottes Schöpfung ist unveränderlich und dauernd. Unser Vater-Mutter-Gott, der eine und einzige Schöpfer, schafft das vollkommene, geistige Weltall einschließlich des Menschen. Die unvollkommenen, ungesunden, schwachen, furchtsamen, grausamen oder sündigen Sterblichen sind nicht von Gottes Schöpfung.

Wahres Gebet, das auf geistiges Verständnis gegründet ist, wird immer erhört. Recht denken, gute Gedanken, geistige, liebevolle Gedanken denken—das ist wahres Gebet und bringt unfehlbar gute Ergebnisse. Mrs. Eddy sagt uns (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 15): „Selbstvergessenheit, Reinheit und liebevolles Wesen sind beständiges Gebet". Und auf Seite 4 desselben Buchs schreibt sie: „Das beständige Streben, immer gut zu sein, ist Beten ohne Unterlaß".

Unser Verlangen nach einem besseren Verständnis Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm muß in unserem Denken vorherrschen, wenn unsere Gebete erhört werden sollen. Allzuoft nimmt das Verlangen nach Befreiung von Leiden, Behaglichkeit in der Materie oder materiellem Reichtum die erste Stelle in unserem Denken ein. Solches Denken hindert uns, den vollen Segen der Liebe zu empfangen. Wir müssen vor allem andern das Verlangen haben, Gott, das Gute, zu bekunden.

Als Paulus von Gott sprach, erklärte er (Apg. 17, 28): „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir". Da der Mensch in der Liebe weilt, kann er nur bekunden, was in Gott ist. Sind Sünde, Krankheit und Tod im unendlichen Gemüt, im Geist? Gewiß nicht. Und was nicht in der Liebe ist, kann nie in dem Bild und Gleichnis der Liebe gegenwärtig sein. Der Mensch drückt nur das aus, was geistig und vollkommen ist und seinen Ursprung in Gott, dem Guten, hat.

Unser liebender Vater-Mutter sorgt für alle Seine Kinder und enthält ihnen nichts Gutes vor. Alle wahren Gebete sind schon erhört. Wir besitzen alles Gute heute und ewig. Auch wir können beten, wie es in dem schönen Liede heißt (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 374):

„Wir danken Dir, Vater-Mutter,
Daß Du unser Gebet erhört hast".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

New England August

Through August the sweet corn ripened and string beans were ready for picking. Mark Shaw and Ed and Olly finished the haying in George's marshes, and three barns were full. Fall apples hung red and greenish-yellow on the trees. At night the yards and lanes were powdery with evening primroses, and poppy petals travelled on every wind. The air lost its early summer sweetness and hung heavy, fruity. . . . One day the Shaws drove to tide water, and the children waded and the men caught alewives while the women sat in the shade and talked and spread out lunches. The fields were green again, the corn grew tall enough for children to hide in, the house smelled of sugar and spice, and early potatoes ripened. This was August like last August and like other Augusts that had gone before. Whatever else might change, the seasons kept their course.—From "As the Earth Turns," by Gladys Hasty Carroll. (New York: Macmillan.)

A Symbol of Nova Scotia

Nowhere, from Cape Race to Florida, is the shore line of America so formidably fortified with granite, so implacable to ships, so terrible in a storm or treacherous in a fog as Nova Scotia's Atlantic coast. The great glacier scraped its south shore right down to the rocks and left so little earth that for several miles inland, in some places, vegetation is as rare as hair on a bald head. . . .

Peggy's Cove is a cluster of tiny clapboard houses built on this granite, each house perched on the bare back of a great boulder, every one facing in a different direction, all of them lived in by fishermen and their families. To most Nova Scotians, Peggy's Cove has a meaning quite out of proportion to its size or economic value; they have accepted it, without realizing why, as a symbol for their province and for themselves.

The first time Hugh took me there, combers forty feet high were coming in over the granites and exploding high over the lighthouse. The wind roared deafeningly off the sea and spume rode inland with it for nearly a mile, white like driving snow. The force of the Atlantic as it beat against the cliffs seemed to make the granite base of Halifax County shake. . . .

Hugh tried to tell me about it on our way back to Halifax; how those people had lived there for years, and never had to beg. With little help from the land, with none at all from the cities, in spite of falling prices and increasing costs, these fishermen have continued to live. They make their own boats and tackle, and if all our western civilization perishes overnight, they will only take out their looms and make their own clothes too, as their fathers did a generation ago. Even their food they can manage, with a few cows and the tiny fenced patches of earth held on the rocks before each house by stakes and binding. Their lives are in their own hands, and whenever they beat back to harbor after a storm, they know they have been preserved by their own skill in sailing and their honesty of craftsmanship which constructed the boats they man. They are religious and their language shows much reading of the Bible. It would be as foolish for them to envy the life of city dwellers as it would be for city dwellers to become sentimental over theirs.

After the storm blew itself out I wanted to see Peggy's Cove again, and I did, often. I can remember it in tranquil weather when the Atlantic merely tilts gently against the rocks and looks like a blue floor as far as the horizon. On such a day the granites are rich in color, from amber to something that resembles old port.

And I have stood at the point under the lighthouse and watched the night approach like a miracle. First the granites absorb the hues of the reddening sun and the sky becomes turquoise-green. Fishing smacks begin drifting in over the troughs with the day's catch, two or three men in each one. Then the horizon loses itself, and the sea becomes a flat surface of mauve. The lamp in the tower of the lighthouse begins to revolve, bright even while saffron clouds are still shredding apart from the sunset and floating seaward over St. Margaret's Bay. Then it is dark, and men begin to move with swinging lanterns toward the village, fishermen on their way home from the cove.—From "Here's to Canada," by Dorothy Duncan. (New York: Harper.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Choice Comes Again ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

It is not an over-statement to say that there began in the Senate this week the most momentous debate since 1918.

It started casually, without any hint that Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky, the majority leader, was going to touch off the spark when he rose to repudiate a Chicago Tribune account of what President Roosevelt had told some Congressmen the day before.

But at the first quick reference to the Roosevelt-Churchill statement of peace aims, the Senators began to choose sides and for a while it wasn't clear whether the joint declaration was getting a worse drubbing from Berlin or from the isolationist camp on Capitol Hill.

The debate was important not for what was said but for what was foreshadowed; for Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts took up where Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and William E. Borah left off 22 years ago.

The purpose of the debate which began this week is to prevent the United States from playing any significant part in the future peace.

Logically those Senators who have most consistently opposed the efforts of the United States to help win the war immediately joined forces to oppose any idea of the United States helping to build a secure peace.

It was Senator Walsh who prefaced the polemics by greeting the joint declaration with the charge that it was "unconstitutional" and committed the United States to a partnership with Great Britain "more schackling" than the League of Nations and Versailles Treaty.

Then when Senator Barkley felt it necessary to record that there was no truth in a news dispatch which said the President had engaged the United States in far-reaching commitments to Mr. Churchill, affecting not only peace possibilities but promising to send an A. E. F. to Europe, the real debate was on.

Specifically, Senator Johnson, the isolationist leader whose sincerity is never questioned by any who know him, was comprehensively suspicious and alarmed by the sixth point of the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration. He didn't accept Senator Barkley's view that the declaration was only a statement of hopes not a blueprint of policy.

The sixth point says that after the destruction of Nazi tyranny, the United States and Great Britain "hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries . . ." and to Senator Johnson this was "an offensive and defensive alliance" binding America to "establish a new order."

What then is the real issue between Senator Barkley and Senator Johnson, or, shall we say, between President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie on the one hand and the isolationists in both parties on the other? This brief passage from the record is illuminating:

Senator Barkley: (after quoting Point No. 6) "The Senator from California cannot disagree, in my opinion, with the desire to see Naziism destroyed. He has expressed such a desire frequently here . . . and I believe that deep down in his heart the Senator from California himself wishes that something may happen to bring peace to the world and bring a feeling of security to all the nations of the world, that they may dwell in safety within their own boundaries."

Senator Johnson: "Of course, I hope so, of course, I pray so, and of course, I shall do whatever I can do to promote that particular design."

Senator Barkley: "That is exactly the meaning of the paragraph referred to (Point No. 6)."

Senator Johnson: "But—there are some buts in this—but if there is an agreement in a written instrument . . . and a hope of a certain character is expressed, it will be necessary to do whatever is necessary to be done to make that hope come true. . . ."

Is not, indeed, the very inner heart of the issue evident in this brief interchange?

Irrespective of personalities, the choice before the United States—at this moment to contemplate and perhaps before long to decide—is whether to hope for peace and do nothing about it or to hope for peace and do, in Senator Johnson's well-selected phrase, the "necessary."

When the World War ended in victory for the Allies, the United States chose to hope for peace and do nothing. War came again.

We are going to have the opportunity to choose a second time. It is the greatest decision the American people have ever had to make.

Memo From Britain: Propaganda

Valid Use of Eight-Point Declaration ..... ***By Peter Lyne***

In the reactions on both sides of the Atlantic to the Roosevelt-Churchill charter some misconceptions seem to have appeared.

One is overemphasis of the propaganda intent of the Eight Points. Another is that the aims are called commonplace—unworthy of the dramatic Atlantic meeting.

Also there has been inevitable talk both in Britain and the United States of the "same old ideals"—"mutton dressed up as lamb."

Moreover, Britain has not completely forgotten the repudiation by Congress of President Wilson's peacemaking after the World War.

Since such comments are not without some basis, they should be faced, examined, and put in perspective lest they cloud the fundamental fact that through Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill humanity has spoken again.

There is no denying the welcome propaganda value for the Allied cause of the Eight-Point Declaration. The side which fights for freedom has at last taken the political and moral initiative. The widespread demand for an alternative to Hitler's "new order" has been met.

Nevertheless, to evaluate the Eight Points primarily as the greatest piece of propaganda yet put over by the Allies, as a political formula for getting the better of the enemy, is to detract from the great depth and significance of the Anglo-American decision to use the war as a steppingstone to a better world.

Neither Mr. Churchill nor Mr. Roosevelt have records for being first and foremost propagandists or political salesmen. Mr. Churchill has, in fact, been severely criticized recently for failure to give sufficient attention to the propaganda weapon.

Backed by Victims of Naziism

There is a very sound basis for believing that the President and the Prime Minister evolved the joint declaration out of their own mutual longing for the re-establishment of right and truth on earth—a longing which they know is fervently held by the vast majority of their people and of the nations throughout the world, especially those under Nazi occupation.

As for other criticisms, of course we've heard before all about a "new order"; we heard about it during the World War, too. It isn't surprising that there is some cynicism.

Then, too, Congress can overrule the President, just as Parliament could Mr. Churchill. It is understandable, moreover, that Britain would have preferred the United States entry into the war as an outcome of the Atlantic meeting.

That would have been a more tangible contribution to the short-term goal of winning the war than the Eight-Point Declaration.

But the fact remains that the leaders of two mighty English-speaking nations have pledged themselves to co-operate in a policy which emanates from the very heart of civilization, and it is the people, not the Governments, who can ensure its realization.

Humanity has another chance to succeed where it failed after 1918. And, speaking only of Britain, no honest observer here can doubt the will to succeed or deny that great social and economic progress has already been made under war conditions.

Working the detailed plans into the broad concept of the Atlantic charter is already under way here. The Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has this week made an important contribution besides reaffirming British Labor's whole-hearted support.

Education of the man in the street to his responsibilities and powers to achieve his objective are being greatly assisted here by Americans such as Miss Dorothy Thompson and Mr. Herbert Agar. In an inspiring radio talk Sunday Miss Thompson touched the innermost conscience of the British people when she told them: "No Governments can guarantee this new world order; only you and I can guarantee it."

Mr. Agar in a straight-speaking radio talk this week must have increased the conviction in Britain that this war is no mere struggle to liquidate so many Germans, but is rather a world revolution to save civilization.

Mr. Agar claims that not even an attempt was made after the World War to keep the promises so freely given. It would indeed be a serious reflection on Britain and America to assume they are not alive or cannot be awakened to the consequences of another failure.

In the midst of the World War, the Allied conference met in Paris to proclaim the doctrine of postwar discrimination against enemy trade.

It would be time to be cynical if that mistake were repeated.

Meanwhile the Roosevelt-Churchill assurance that in pursuit of economic well-being and rising standards of living there will be no discrimination between great and small, between victors and vanquished, does not suggest the repetition of such short-sightedness.

The Country Speaks: New York

After the War ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

The kind of peace that will come out of the war in Europe and ways and means of facilitating a return to "normalcy" are getting increasing attention here. The peace aims of the United States and Great Britain enunciated by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill made the first subject strikingly topical. What this peace will do to the social and economic structures in the United States was seen as equally important, and it was the consensus that adequate provision must be made to meet an emergency capable of causing profound dislocations.

That the Administration in Washington recognizes this was found in the setting up on the personal order of the President of what is now known as the Public Works Reserve under a Work Projects Administration grant of $2,500,000. The body will make its first report to the President next April, and with it will submit plans and cost estimates of public works projects it holds will be needed to cushion the effect of the transition of industry from wartime to peacetime production. These plans and specifications will be based upon a national survey made by the reserve functionaries.

Like the Administration's entire spending program, the cost of this "cushion" is placed by spokesmen of the Public Works Reserve in the fiscal stratosphere—"$10,000,000,000 a year for five years."

Jacob Baker, co-ordinator of the Reserve, calls the program "a network of foresight" and "the greatest plan ever attempted." He stopped short, however, of saying where this astronomical $50,000,000,000 was coming from—whether the taxpayers would be called upon to pay it, or whether the report of the Reserve would indicate other ways and means.

Expenditures for defense alone were reported at the end of the first week of August to have reached an all-time high of $1,000,000,000 a month. Government spending during the first four days of August clicked along at the rate of $50,000,000 a day for new tanks, airplanes, naval vessels, ammunition and other war materials. By the middle of August it was charged in the Senate that there was a "needless waste" of $100,000,000 in carrying out Army camp and cantonment construction alone.

If the waste were carried into all categories of spending, the sum total would doubtless appear well up in the rarified atmospheres.

On top of this spending the President on his return from his sea conference with the British Prime Minister indicated there would be another demand for large defense appropriations.

This money can come only from taxation, since neither Mr. Roosevelt on his Hyde Park estate nor the Forest Service in Washington have developed a tree whose leaves are legal tender.

Capital, industry, salaries and wages must pay the bill, and the big part of it must come from the middle-income brackets. The single man earning $3,000 last March paid a Federal income tax of $83.60; the average married man earning the same salary and with no children paid $30.80.

Under the Federal tax bill adopted by the House of Representatives this summer, the single man this year will pay an income tax of $211.20 and the married man $85.50.

Tax experts say this is not the end. The public, according to Dr. George Gallup, does not mind paying for defense. They are willing to pay till it hurts, Dr. Gallup reports, but they favor broadening the tax base that will bring in some of the more than 80 per cent of the people who have never been called upon to pay an income tax. Indications are that before the spending is over, there will not be a person, young or old, in the United States, who will not be paying taxes, directly or indirectly. The effect will be in proportion to the spending, the waste and the unemployment among workers who cannot be absorbed into the public works projects for which the Public Works Reserve has blueprints.

Much is seen here revolving around the spending program, and dozens of big bodies are discussing it privately. There is a hesitancy to come out in the open against it and uncover the waste, since it is unfashionable and, in many quarters, even treasonable to urge wisdom in spending on items in which national defense is the big item. There are indications nevertheless that the fashion is due for a change.

The Farm Labor Problem: After Defense, What?

Farm Security Administration

The Arkies and Okies Are Having a Better Time of It Now

They are shown at work here in one of the California valleys where the demand for labor is better now and the Farm Security Administration sponsors overnight camps.

Mr. Strout visits the migratory workers' camp in the San Joaquin Valley and finds that nearly all desire to have land of their own and a reasonably good chance to make a living.

Inside America
Sixteenth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tulare Migratory Labor Camp, Visalia, Calif.

The temperature is 100 in the shade as you chop cotton in the San Joaquin Valley, but the tops of the Sierra Nevadas are snow-capped.

There are two queer things about that snow. It seems to float. And it seems to be close enough to touch. This is because the air is so dry and clear that 50 miles means nothing, and because the lower part of the mountains blends with the sky so you only see the ridge with the snow on it. That seems to hang in the sky like a cloud.

As the workers pick the fruit and vegetable crops that grow in utter profusion in the irrigated desert of the Valley they can look up, in all but a few weeks of the year, and see the snow floating there.

This is the story of some of the men who work within sight of that line of white. In summer the snow recedes and in August it is almost gone. Then in fall, one morning, you look up and see fresh white on the ridge. Sometimes you see a storm going on there and long streamers of snow blown off from the tallest peaks. But down here in the valley, it is always warm.

There is nothing in America quite like this inner valley of California. It abounds in amazing contrasts. Where the irrigation ditches come in will grow anything; peaches, prunes, figs, walnuts, spinach, strawberries, nectarines, cotton, dates, palms, almonds, oranges. Where the irrigating ditch stops the desert begins.

The fruit ranches are enormous. You roll up in a bus and suddenly all the trees of an orchard present arms to you in neat files, diminishing into perspective; and do it again at right-angles as you pass, and finally a third time as you look back. The truck crops are in rows, too, as straight as the tufts on a hair brush. On big farms like this everything is exactly in place, like the designs on wallpaper. It doesn't look much like that picturesque old farm of grandfather's up in New Hampshire. A weed here would be as conspicuous as a civilian in a line of soldiers. Enormous corporation farms like this, brought to life by distant dams and water supplies, are the ones that are putting little one-mule-team farms of Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and elsewhere out of business. The small ones can't compete. Agriculture has turned into outdoor factories.

As your bus sweeps along U. S. 99 there is a little traffic delay in front. Two or three shining models are waiting to get around an obstruction. They take it in turn, and finally your bus comes up. A dingy old car is plugging along, pulling a trailer full of household goods, and as you accelerate past you see bedsteads and people and mattresses and a dog and other important matters inside, rolling along between the big ranches, following the crop season.

The biggest Farm Security Administration camp for migratory workers in America is here at Tulare (pronounced in three syllables, like a yodel). It is here that Ralph Neal, a slim, quiet little man with a sun-baked neck, tells about himself. He was raised in the Ozark Mountains, and looks like an etching by Thomas Benton. He married at 23 and has five children, ranging from a boy of 22 to a girl of 17 months. He says he was a prosperous farmer till the Bentonville, Arkansas, bank failed. He owned 40 acres, and rented another 250.

"Hit was the droughts finally busted me; and after that I couldn't git a-holt," Ralph explained. He lost the farm, sold most of his household goods, paid most of his debts, and had $60 left.

"So I paid a feller $30 to git me to Arizony," he said.

He spent three years in and around Coolidge, Arizona, driving a tractor, while his children got to school. Finally he paid $38 for a 1927 Nash, got to Bakersfield, Calif., and is using the FSA camps as a base in following the harvest season up and down the Valley. A chain of camps for that purpose runs up the whole West Coast. This one now holds 199 families, in metal garage shelters, and about 400 more people in adjacent "garden homes" and apartments. Most of them don't stay long. Teachers find the children retarded two or three school years, but fundamentally as bright as anyone.

"How does your wife like it?" I asked.

"I got a woman that as long as we got a roof over our heads and a few clothes and something to eat—she's satisfied," answered Ralph proudly. "We done well till '34."

Mostly Young Men

We were talking in the little administration office on a Sunday, and others kept drifting in, looking for conversation. They were all native white Americans—statistics show 92 per cent of the "dusted-out" farmers are, and that the average age of the migrant family head is 33 years, or men in their best working years.

"Well, my wife ain't satisfied," grunted another. He said his name was Risley and blushingly admitted his first name was Winnefred.

Like Ralph he was picking plums; you could earn 25 to 40 cents an hour for a nine-hour day (the 10th hour off for lunch). Risley had earned $15.30 the past week, which was not bad but you couldn't bank on it. You had to move quickly for another crop. Mr. Risley was married in 1928, had five children and once rented 36 acres and a span of mules in Oklahoma, till the dust got him. On these ridiculously small farms dust bowl farmers can no longer compete with the big, mechanized affairs you pass in the Valley. He, like Ralph, had found his way with his family to the hazards of harvest-trailing. He owned a '31 Model A Ford.

"Well, what's the solution to it?" I asked the room at a venture. "You're not making much money. What do you want to do?"

Every man there spoke at once. They put it differently, but they all wanted the same things, farms. They wanted to settle down. "Effen they'd give me just 10 acres and set me up I could make a living!" declared Ralph Neal.

"Naw, you couldn't!" intervened the man beside him, unkindly, a tall, intelligent-looking farmer whom Lloyd L. Vye, Assistant Community Manager, introduced as one of the "councillors," elected by the migrant families as part of their self-government. "The part of the country where I come from, stranger, south Texas, down Mexico way, you couldn't make a living off 160 acres."

"Dusty" they called him, from the Texas plains. He said his name was Joe Roper. He had seven children, six living, the three youngest traveling with him in his '33 Chevrolet, and the older ones back in Texas, on their own. His story was typical. When the Government started paying farmers for not growing things, many land-owners turned off their tenants. Some of them took the money and bought tractors, which meant fewer tenants, too. Every new tractor in the South displaces four families, it is estimated. "Dusty" was a tenant farmer and found himself ousted.

These men seemed like reasonable, common sense, everyday people, as I talked to them. They agreed that maybe 25 per cent of the migrants were "gypsies" who wouldn't settle. But the others wanted farms more than anything else. The defense emergency had aided them by boosting wages. But how long will that last?

The Government figured recently there are 1,500,000 idle men on farms, either totally unemployed or busy only at harvest time. Half of them are under 35.

The farm labor problem is one of the biggest in the country today. It is one of the least understood by city people. These men aren't organized; probably can't be. If they were there would be strikes and probably cries of "Communism." There are always cries of Communism, and some of them justified, when some minority segment of the population gets caught between the upper and nether millstones of economic change and takes direct action about it.

Most of these economic problems automatically work themselves out in time. Just at present farmers are getting bumper crops at high prices and ought to have more spending money than in years. But what comes afterwards, and after the defense emergency?

The Farm Problem

The trouble with the farm problem is, it's so big. It has been costing a lot of money. The Government has been trying to meet it by permitting farm prices to rise to their old levels. The urbanite wrathfully protests against the subsidies which have helped to bring farm income from $5,400,000,000 in 1933 to around $8,500,000,000 in 1940.

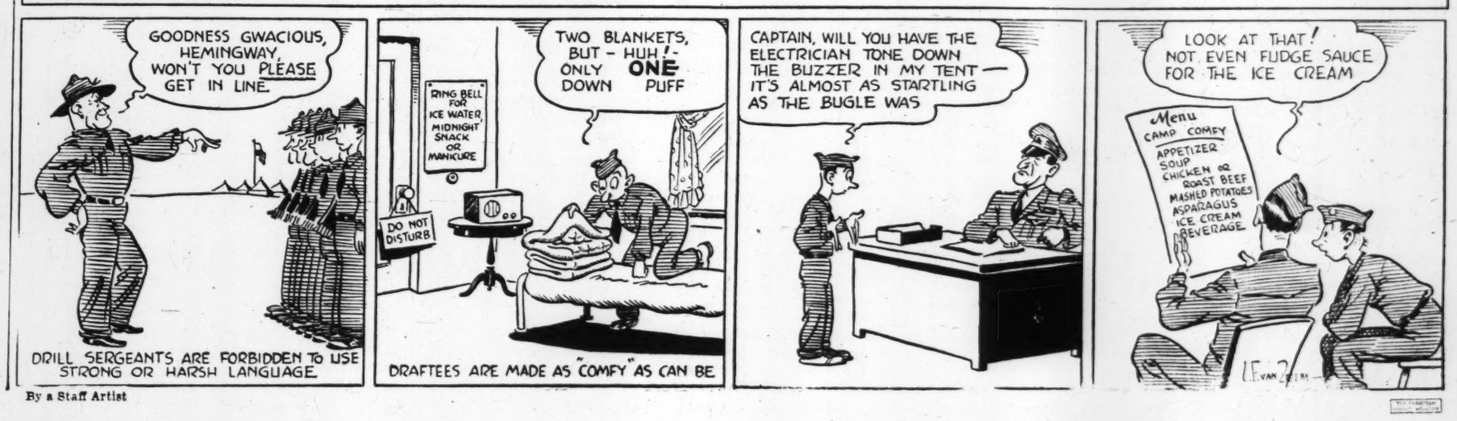
These subsidies have helped a lot of farmers in the past but not always the little fellow. Latest figures show that the chief beneficiary of farm payments in the past year was the Prudential Life Insurance Company which holds many foreclosed farms.

Then along comes a bumper crop year at high prices, and changes all the calculations. For the time being it has ameliorated a great many of the old farm problems.

But almost certainly these will revive again. It seems to be only a question of time. There seems no other conclusion, in the long run, but that there are too many farms and too many farmers, and that, sooner or later, some of them will be forced off the soil by a process whose greater or lesser hardship will be cushioned by Federal aid.

"There was a piece about me in a paper back East," volunteered Ralph Neal, hesitatingly, as I started to leave. "Is there a paper called Life? Yep, that's hit. I disremembered the name. Five years ago come this fall."

Young Mr. Vye was surprised to learn he had a celebrity in camp and said he would put a notice of it in the camp weekly. And Ralph said he would try to look up the copy himself—in the back of the 1927 Nash.


NEWS ITEM— THE ARMY IS MAKING CAMP LIFE AS HOMEY AS POSSIBLE FOR THE DRAFTEES.
GOODNESS GWACIOUS, HEMINGWAY, WON'T YOU PLEASE GET IN LINE.
DRILL SERGEANTS ARE FORBIDDEN TO USE STRONG OR HARSH LANGUAGE.
RING BELL FOR ICE WATER MIDNIGHT SNACK OR MANICURE
DO NOT DISTURB
TWO BLANKETS, BUT - HUH! - ONLY ONE DOWN PUFF
DRAFTEES ARE MADE AS "COMFY" AS CAN BE
CAPTAIN, WILL YOU HAVE THE ELECTRICIAN TONE DOWN THE BUZZER IN MY TENT— IT'S ALMOST AS STARTLING AS THE BUGLE WAS
LOOK AT THAT! NOT EVEN FUDGE SAUCE FOR THE ICE CREAM
Menu
CAMP COMFY
APPETIZER
SOUP
CHICKEN OR ROAST BEEF
MASHED POTATOES
ASPARAGUS
ICE CREAM
BEVERAGE

By a Staff Artist

Intercollegiate Champions Eager for Test—Stengel Could Use a Few Base Hits

Southern California Pair Confident of Own Ability

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If by any chance the 60th national doubles tennis championships are missing the fourth-seeded pairing of Bobby Riggs and Gene Mako by the time dusk enfolds Longwood Cricket Club tonight, a couple of youngsters from the Pacific Coast can say, "I told you so," and not be contradicted.

It was late yesterday afternoon—following the men's matches of the day when Charlie Mattman and Ted Olewine were resting after winning their encounter from Bill Canning and Billy Gillespie—that the prediction was made, and it came from none other than the curly-headed Mattman, himself.

"I think ge can beat that Riggs and Mako tomorrow," he said simply and soberly, with not a trace of braggadocio, not a hint of boasting, nor even a whisper of a whistle in the dark. He said it as a mere statement of fact which came out spontaneously and was fully meant. "If we don't beat 'em, we should," he added meaningly, and his partner, Olewine, nodded in complete agreement. They appeared ready and even eager for their test with one of the better teams in the tournament.

Becomes Probable

At first glance the idea seemed a bit on the improbable side, but the more it was considered and the more you listened to the confidence that dripped from these two, the more probable it became.

In the first place, these are no brash youths. They only this year mounted the throne of the national intercollegiate championship and since then have made a favorable impression on the summer tournament circuit. But that is the end of the story. Let's tell it from the beginning.

Right now Mattman and Olewine are representing the University of Southern California, with the former being a native easterner and the latter a westerner. Charlie Mattman, now six feet two and one-half inches tall, began playing at the West Side Tennis Club in New York when he was 15 and made his first appearance in the national doubles when he was 16. Ted Olewine, a husky six footer, started when he was 16 and is now making his second appearance at Longwood. Mattman is 22, and Olewine 20.

Taught by Pro

Charlie began right off by taking lessons from George Agutter, West Side pro. Ted played first on public courts, later joined the Los Angeles Tennis Club, where he received invaluable assistance from Dick Skeen. Through different channels both wound up at Southern California, where this year they were members of what some experts consider was the best college team in the country. Only Rollins College in Florida could have had a better one if freshmen like Jack Kramer, Pauline Betz, Dorothy Bundy, Eddie Alloo, and Eddie Amark had been eligible for varsity competition. The Trojans won the Pacific Coast Conference championship, southern division. There was no play-off with the northern division.

In the intervening years Charlie was national junior indoor doubles titlist with Gil Hunt in 1934 and Peter Lauck in '37. This spring he won the Southern California doubles title with Welby Van Horn. His first year at Longwood he played with Alfred Jarvis, and the two carried Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn to four sets. That was at a time when the two veterans were at their prime. Last year he went to the quarter-finals with Bob Harmon, now a pro on Long Island.

Ted in Singles

Teddy, considered the better singles player, is a former national indoor doubles titleholder with Jack Kramer, and won the national interscholastic singles title when he attended Santa Monica High School. Last year he played here with Midshipman Joe Hunt and reached the quarter-finals. Curiously enough these two were the finalists in the recent national intercollegiates at Merion, with Hunt winning the crown.

Mattman is due to be graduated next February, following which he will be called into the Army. He was deferred so that he could finish his college education. Olewine has another full year of college left, and will again resume his No. 1 position on the Trojan net team. Other members were George Toley, Bill Reedy, Ronnie Lubin, and Capt. Marvin Corlock. Lubin, Toley, Mattman, and Corlock will be missing next year, but Coach Harold Godshall is counting on the help of a couple of excellent sophomores in Earl Cochell and Douglas Woodbury.

No Tournaments

Although Mattman and Olewine played together for Southern California, they played in no tournaments previous to the national intercollegiates this year. But at Sea Bright they carried Frankie Parker and Don McNeill to five sets before bowing and at Rye they made it interesting for Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy.

"It's a funny thing," Mattman declared, "but we seem to play better against the best teams, and badly against poorer ones. Last week, for instance, at Newport we lost in the first round. But tomorrow we'll be up against one of the best, and I think we're ready to take them."

This afternoon told the story.

* * *

Riggs and Mako had a tough time yesterday with George Toley of Southern California and Seymour Greenberg of Northwestern, having to fight back after dropping the first set. In the latter part of the match Riggs showed some real tennis and practically carried the load himself.

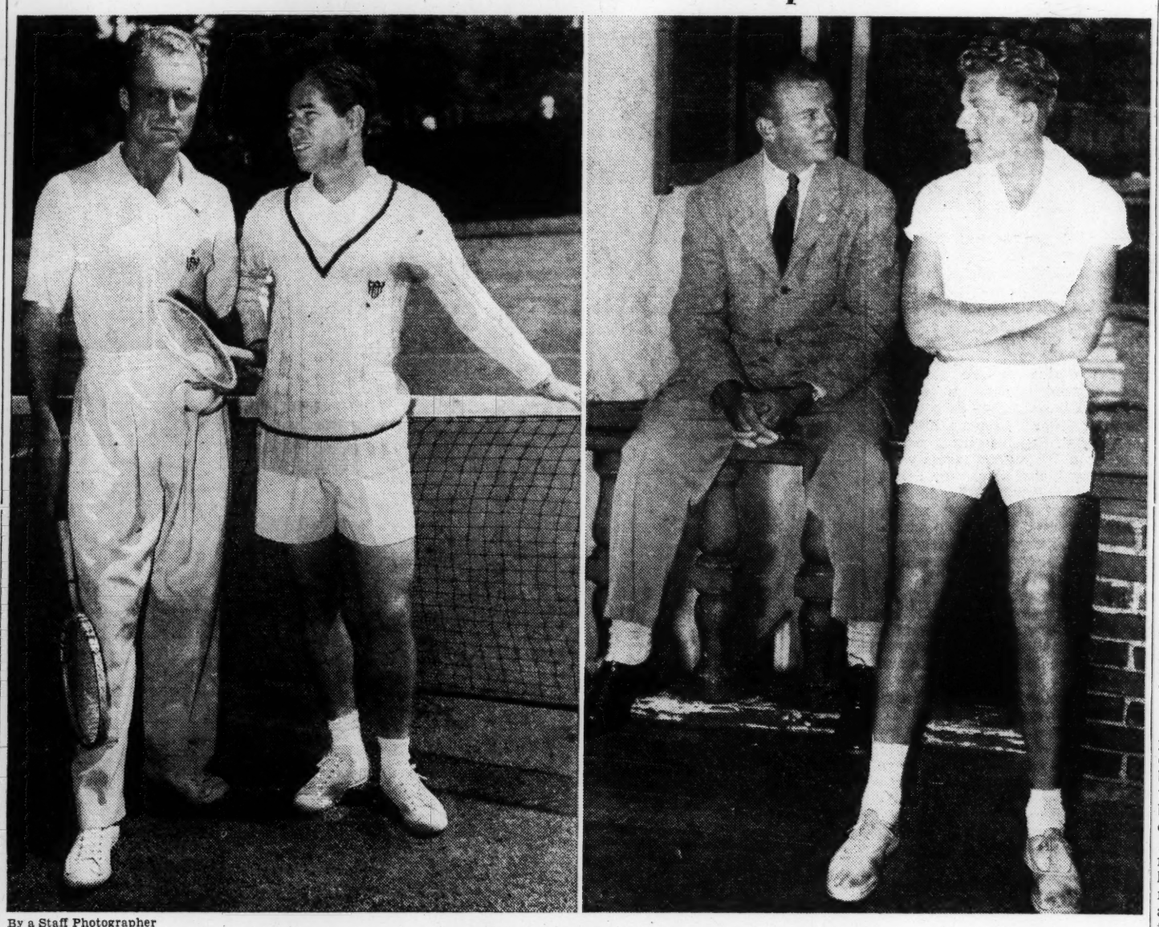
* * *

The tournament finals will now be played on Sunday, instead of Saturday, officials decided yesterday. The upper half of the quarter-finals were set for today, with the lower half coming tomorrow, and the semifinals Saturday.

* * *

The fourth annual table tennis tournament will be held tonight at the Hotel Puritan, with the U. S. O. benefiting from the ticket sale. Former men's champions have been Bobby Riggs, Eric Filby of England, and Bruce Daniels of Worcester. Women's titleholders include Pauline Betz, twice, and Margaret Osborne. The tournament will be open to the public.

Clashed in Match of Champions



By a Staff Photographer

Plenty of Titles Here

Gene Mako, former national doubles titlist, and Bobby Riggs, former national singles champion, at the left, met the challenge of the present intercollegiate champions from Southern California, Ted Olewine and Charlie Mattman, at the right, in a late afternoon quarterfinal match at Longwood Cricket Club today. All of these players have other titles they could add to their names, but they were not thinking of them today. Their thoughts were on the present 60th national doubles championship, and each hopes to be in Sunday's final in the grandstand.

First Class Pitching Is Wasted at Braves Field

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a fan said this morning: "It's a shame the Braves can't hit. Their pitching comes close to being the best in the National League."

It may be a slight exaggeration to call Casey Stengel's pitching staff the best in the circuit, with the Cardinals, Dodgers and Reds around to contest. But it is, day after day, aggravating to sit atop the Braves Field grandstand and watch first-class hurling go to waste.

There was yesterday, for example. Art Johnson, the Arlington boy, pitched a swell game. He yielded only six hits and struck out six, yet walked off the field beaten, 2-0, by Ernie White and the Cardinals.

Earley Effective

That was the opener of a double-header. In the second game Al Javery didn't have much and was driven to cover in the third inning, but Roxbury's Tom Earley, who relieved him, was right on to the job. He held the contending westerners to three hits and no bases on balls in six innings, striking out two.

It was the same story during the Dodger series. Earley won his game last Saturday, but Jim Tobin and Dick Errickson were defeated although they pitched well enough to win a lot of games. Tobin has been a victim of non-support all season and must be getting used to it by now. Just the same, critics agree that Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel would have a pretty fair ball club if they could, before next year, locate some base hits.

Johnson Fast

You had to like young Johnson yesterday. He was very fast and his curve was breaking quick. The boy's loose, free delivery is a picture to the baseball man. Everybody says he has a long winning career ahead.

Incidentally, in his three most recent complete games, the Braves have given Johnson only three runs. He was beaten by the Reds and Paul Derringer, 1-0; then defeated the Giants, 3-1, and yesterday dropped a 2-0 decision. You can't win without tallies.

Boston today was relieved to hear that Terry Moore will be able to rejoin the Cardinals soon. Although the stylish center fielder probably will not be available for the crucial Brooklyn series which starts Sunday he should be back in there early in September. When one of Johnson's fast balls came at him, Terry seemed glued to the spot and unable to dodge.

Browns Again

The inability of the Red Sox to beat the Browns has the American League puzzled. Joe Cronin can stop everybody else in the circuit, but when the St. Louis club walks on the field he loses the combination. In the series which closed yesterday, the Red Sox dropped three out of four at a time when they were struggling for the runner-up berth in the race. The Browns have now captured 10 of their last 12 starts with the locals, and 13 out of 20 for the season. They make one more visit to Fenway Park next month.

The one bright spot in the Hub's baseball picture is the hitting of Ted Williams. "The Kid" came through with his 27th and 28th homers while the Sox were losing two yesterday, putting him one ahead of Joe Di Maggio and only two behind Charley Keller, the major league leader.

Ted's three out of six for the day boosted his average to .411. By driving in four runs he increased his total in that department to 93 and is closing in on Keller and Di Maggio. The Boston youngster slammed five homers and batted across eight runs during the two-day stay at St. Louis.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves play three single games in a row with Cincinnati, starting today . . . Phil Masi will be out for an indefinite period . . . It is the little finger on his right hand . . . Mickey Harris gave eight bases on balls and threw two wild pitches in 5 1-3 innings yesterday . . . It is now apparent that Lefty Grove cannot pitch effectively without a week of rest . . . Washington took four straight from the Indians, but who can stop those White Sox? . . . The Chicago pitching staff blanked the Athletics in three straight contests.

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday

First Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown 3b	4	0	0	0	3	2	1
Moore cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crabtree cf	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hopp rf	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Mize 1b	4	1	2	3	6	0	0
Triplett lf	3	0	2	3	2	0	0
Crespi 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Cooper c	4	0	1	1	5	0	1
Marion ss	3	0	0	0	5	2	0
White p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	2	6	9	27	6	2
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	2	2	0	3	0
Cooney cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gremp 1b	4	0	2	2	12	0	0
Demaree rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Roberge 2b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Masi c	2	0	1	1	2	1	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	5	2	0
Johnson p	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	32	0	6	6	27	15	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St Louis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Runs batted in—Hopp, Crespi. Two-base hits—Hopp, Mize, Triplett. Double plays—Crespi, Marion and Mize; Johnson, Miller and Gremp; Johnson, Berres and Gremp. Left on base—St. Louis 8, Boston 6. Base on balls—off White, of Johnson 5. Struck out—by White 3, by Johnson 6. Hit by pitcher—by Johnson, T. Moore and Crabtree. Time, 2h (15m. out when Moore was hurt). Umpires—Barlick, Pinelli, Ballanfante. Attendance (estimated) 9,000.

Second Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown 3b	4	2	2	4	0	1	0
Crabtree cf	4	0	3	4	2	0	0
Hopp rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Mize 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	1
Padgett lf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Crespi 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Marion ss	4	0	3	3	0	3	1
Mancuso c	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Pollet p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	3	10	13	27	11	3
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cooney cf	5	0	1	1	3	2	0
Gremp 1b 2b	4	0	1	1	13	0	1
Demaree rf	4	1	1	2	1	0	0
West lf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Roberge 2b	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
*Waner	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
§Rowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Hasset 1b	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Earley p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Tobin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡E. Moore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	4	5	27	16	2

*Batted for Roberge in seventh. †Batted for Early in eighth. ‡Batted for Hutchings in ninth. §Ran for Montgomery in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs batted in, Crabtree, Hopp, Marion, Roberge, Hassett. Two-base hits, Crabtree, Demaree. Three-base hit, Brown. Sacrifices, Crespi, Roberge. Double plays, Marion, Crespi and Mize; Cooney and Berres; Roberge, Miller and Gremp (2). Left on bases, St. Louis 5, Boston 8. Bases on balls, by Pollet 4. Struck out, by Pollett 7, by Hutchings, by Earley 2. Hits, off Javery, 6 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Earley, 3 in 6 innings; off Hutchings, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Javery. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Time, 2h. 7m. Attendance 9,914, 1,314 soldiers.

Red Sox

Yesterday

First Game

ST LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner 2b	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Clift 3b	3	3	1	4	1	5	1
Laabs lf	4	2	1	1	3	0	0
Judnich cf	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cullenbine 1b	5	2	3	5	12	0	0
Grace rf	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
Berardino ss	4	1	1	2	0	4	0
Swift c	4	1	2	2	5	0	0
Auker p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	11	12	20	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Fox rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Spence cf	5	2	2	3	2	0	0
Cronin ss	4	1	2	5	0	4	1
Williams lf	4	3	2	5	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	1	1	1	6	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	2	3	10	1	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	1	2	6	3	0
Peacock c	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Grove p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
M Harris p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Pytlak	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	9	12	19	24	18	3

*Batted for M. Harris in seventh. †Batted for Dobson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St Louis	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	—	11
Boston	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	—9

Runs batted in, Tabor, Foxx, Laabs, Grace 2, Berardino 3, Swift, Judnich, Fox, Spence, Cronin 2, Doerr, Clift 2, Williams 2, Cullenbine. Two-base hits, Cronin, Berardino, Grace, Doerr, Peacock, Spence, Cullenbine 2, Foxx, Judnich. Three-base hit, Cronin. Home runs, Clift, Williams, Sacrifices, Auker 2, Berardino. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Boston 9, St. Louis 10. Bases on balls, by Grove, by M. Harris 8, by Dobson, by Auker 5. Struck out, by Dobson, by Auker 5. Hits, off Grove, 4 in 2-3 innings; off M. Harris, 4 in 5 1-3 innings; off Dobson, 4 in 2 innings. Wild pitches, M. Harris 2. Losing pitcher, Grove. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Hubbard, Pipgras and Geisel.

Second Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Lucadelli 2b	4	0	1	1	2	4	0
Heffner 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clift 3b	5	1	1	2	3	3	0
Laabs lf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Judnich cf	3	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cullenbine 1b	3	1	2	3	11	2	0
Grace rf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Berardino ss	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ferrell c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Niggeling p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	35	4	9	10	30	12	0
BOSTON							
L. Newsome ss	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Cronin ss	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Finney lb	5	1	1	2	6	1	0
Fox rf	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Williams lf	2	1	1	4	3	0	0
Spence cf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	1	7	2	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wagner p	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	36	3	7	12	*28	13	0

*One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	4
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

Runs batted in, Williams 2, Cullenbine 2, Berardino 2 Fox. Two-base hits, Cullenbine, Finney, Fox. Home run, Williams. Sacrifices, Wagner, Niggeling. Double play, Doerr, L. Newsome and Finney. Left on base, Boston 6, St. Louis 11. Base on balls, off Wagner 7, off Niggeling 2. Struck out, by Wagner 5, by Niggeling 4. Time, 2h, 1m. Umpires, Pipgras, Geisel and Hubbard. Attendance (paid) 1750.

Sports Around the Hub

Hartfield Leads Nego Golf

Putting together rounds of 74 and 75 for a 36-hole total of 149 yesterday, Zeke Hartfield of Atlanta, Ga., held a three-stroke edge over the field as the 16th annual negro golf championship moved into the final 36 holes today.

Hartfield, who once was a bag-toter for Bobby Jones, was seven strokes over par at the State-owned Ponkapoag Golf Club in Canton, but his scores were considered good because of the stiff test of golf that the course offers.

In second place was Pat Ball of Chicago with his 77-75—152, while third place was shared by three contestants, Hugh Smith of Thomaston, Ga.; Martin of Detroit, and Sol Hughes of Gadsden, Ala. Ball is a three-time winner, while Smith is the present defending champion.

Leading Boston entrant was Porter Washington, who had a first-round 84 and then tacked on a second-round 76 to land in 12th place. Washington won the first of these tournaments at Stowe, Mass., with a record score of 268 for the 72 holes.

In the men's amateur division Cliff Taylor of New York, and Claude Ross and Vance Watts of Washington won the qualifying medal with 79's. In the women's amateur, Mrs. Sarah Smith of Washington won the medal with a 101.

In the three divisions competing, the field totalled 170.

* * *

In the 16th annual New England Left Handers' Golf Association championship at Commonwealth yesterday, Harry Miller of Kernwood scored a 76 to win the qualifying medal over a field of 79. Miller was the only player to break 40 on the outward nine of Commonwealth's revised layout. Match play began this morning.

* * *

Lloyd C. Walton's 77 and J. A. Johnson's 85—62 won the low gross and Potentate's Trophy awards respectively yesterday at the Aleppo Temple's monthly golf outing at Woodland Golf Club. R. V. Roberts and N. E. Kellenberger tied for second gross with 80's.

* * *

Harvard's last hope of having Charlie Spreyer back for football this autumn was completely dashed yesterday when the former Crimson star marched into Fort Devens, a new member of the U. S. Army. Spreyer was inducted from his home town of West Haven, Conn., yesterday, and was sent with eight others to Fort Devens. Originally Charlie sought deferment because of his civilian pilots training course.

* * *

If Teddy Williams of the Red Sox continues his home run hitting spree, it won't be long before he leads in that department as well as in batting. With his five in the past two days he has moved ahead of the sidelined Joe Di Maggio, and is now but two homers behind the leader Charlie Keller.

* * *

Scorers in baseball have hard tasks at times. Yesterday Johnny Mize hit a clean single to centerfield, with base runners on first and second. Because Crabtree (on second) thought Johnny Cooney would make a shoe-string catch of the hit, he held up and Cooney threw him out at third for a force play. The official scoring ruled the single by Mize a fielder's choice and the latter went nothing for four at bat. Such rulings could deprive a batter of the hitting championship sometimes.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder defeat former world doubles champions, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 9—7, in second round of National doubles championship.

Three Years Ago

Hank Greenberg of Detroit Tigers hit his 42nd home run.

Gladchuk Will Center Against Chicago Bears

Chet Gladchuk, giant Boston College pivotman, will see action at Fenway Park against the Chicago Bears on the evening of Sept. 11, by permission of the Bridgeport, Conn., draft board.

Coach Swede Nelson of the All-Stars spent yesterday in the Nutmeg State appealing to the board with the result that the big fellow from Tom Thumb Street, Bridgeport, will be available for the Crosscup-Pishon show next month. At present Chet is out in Evanston, Ill., getting in shape for the Chicago-All Star clash with the Bears.

Dubzinski Alternate

Nelson also announced that he had signed Walter Dubzinski to spell Gladchuk at the center post. For the past three semesters Walter has held the same position at Boston College. While Chet weighs in the neighborhood of 245 pounds, Dubzinski tips the scale at a mere 210.

An interesting battle for center supremacy should develop on the evening of Sept. 11. The Bears will come to Boston with some pretty fair pivotmen. In fact their starting snapper-back, Clyde Turner, now in his third season with the Halasmen, is just about the best there is in the professional game.

Best Pro Center

Hunk Anderson, former Notre Dame coach, now handling the Bear line, recently pronounced Turner the best center the professional game has ever produced. Clyde, a former Hardin-Simmons student, comes pretty close to matching Long Chester in the matter of pounds. He comes in at 235.

Halas will bring three spares to Boston for the Fenway fracas. Interesting, from a local slant, will be the work of Al Matuza, who saw service here last fall with the Georgetown team. Billy Hughes of Texas, a 225-pounder, and Dave Buck, a converted back from Colgate, will round out the Windy City center squad.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Shutout Yankees 1-0 on two hits in 10-inning pitching duel.

Ernie White and Howard Pollet, Cardinals—Former pitched six-hit shutout and latter made major league debut with four-hit hurling to beat Braves.

John Vander Meer and Elmer Riddle, Reds—Pitched double shutout against Phils, former allowing three hits and latter six.

John Rigney, White Sox—Blanked Athletics on three singles for Chicago's ninth straight triumph.

Walter Masterson, Senators—Replaced Arne Anderson with bases loaded and two out in ninth inning and put down Indians' uprising to save victory.

Vallie Eaves, Cubs—Kept eight hits scattered for victory over Giants.

Pete Reiser, Dodgers—His fly upset Pirates for two runs in first inning and he added homer to tie score in seventh.

Roy Cullenbine and John Berardino, Browns—Former figured prominently in batting attack that won first game against Red Sox and hit double with bases loaded in nightcap, which Berardino won with squeeze bunt in tenth inning.

Omaha Course Pro Names Favorites for Tournament

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21 (AP)—Stanley Davies, the husky English-born professional who brought Johnny Goodman up from the caddie ranks and had the belief his protege would win the 1933 U. S. open title, has several top choices for the 1941 national amateur golf championship, including his own Johnny.

"Really, it is an amazing field and I couldn't possibly name you the winner this time," said Davies as he took time off from his duties of getting the field club ready for the opening shots Monday.

Pretty Fair Ideas

The big fellow may not have a No. 1 selection for the amateur crown but he has pretty fair ideas about those he believes will be the front challengers for the title now held by Richard Chapman, here on leave from an army camp in Georgia.

Here are Davies selection and why:

Johnny Goodman—"Although Johnny hasn't been playing his best golf this summer, he's a great competitor and will be dangerous."

Rodney Bliss, another Omaha favorite—"Rodney should do awfully well. He'll be very tough on this course."

Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, the 1939 winner—"Everybody likes Bud Ward."

Likes Fischer

John Fischer of Cincinnati, another former champion—"I've always liked his golf."

Mario Gonzales, Brazilian champion—"This young fellow may be a surprise next week. He seems to have the ability to play his best golf when he needs it."

Harry Todd, Dallas, Texas—"He seems to have the fortitude characteristic of all Texans and he undoubtedly gained considerable confidence by being low amateur in the national open."

Chapman—"I saw him win last year. I like his ability to concentrate. Did you ever see such powerful hands on a golfer?"

No Scrambling

Davies, who has been in the golf business for 27 years, also mentioned Wilford Wehrle of Chicago, Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Frank Stranahan, Toledo, Ohio, youngster.

"One thing is certain," said the veteran professional. "The fellow who wins must be a straight shooter. There'll be no chance for scrambling on this layout."

The field club course has been stretched to 6,745 yards for the tournament, and only one of the early arrivals has cracked its elusive par 72. That was Gonzales, who had a 71 yesterday.

Goodman, his favorite rusty, wood-shafted putter losing its persistent coldness, has had an even par 72.

Maybe Johnny will make it a Goodman party next week.

Semipro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 21 (AP)—A pair of Ohio teams triumphed in yesterday's daylight half of the national semipro baseball program, whose start was delayed four hours by rain.

The Lancaster, Ohio, Glassworkers bumped New Brunswick, N. J., 6 to 2. Harvey Eades' home run with the bases loaded brought the Columbus, Ohio, Reds a 10-to-2 triumph over Kingsport, Tenn.

Windsor, Vermont State champions, became the sixth team to be eliminated from the tournament. They were defeated 8-0 by the Bemistons of Talladega, Ala., in a seven-inning game to start the evening program.

A startling upset featured the final game of the night as an unknown New England team, the Electric Boats of New London, Conn., defeated the highly favored Buford, Ga., Bona Allens, 1938 champions, 7 to 6.

Buford started with five in the first of the initial inning, but New London matched the five in their half. Buford got its sixth run in the fifth. New London filled the bases with a hit, a safe bunt, and an error in the ninth, and a double by Catcher Czekala broke it up.

Merit "Sugar" Cain, former American Leaguer, was the losing pitcher.

Frisch Fines Sullivan

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 21 (AP)—Joe Sullivan, left-handed pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates, was fined $200, suspended for 30 days and sent home by Manager Frank Frisch yesterday for breaking training.

His suspension left Pittsburgh with only six pitchers who are able to play.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York (night).
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (2).
Washington at Detroit (2).
New York at Cleveland.

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

National League

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Gordon Pixley, a pitcher belonging to the Phils, has quit the game and returned to his job of firing locomotives for the New York Central.

Farmhand Pitches No-Hit, No-Run Game

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP)—Max Surkont, 19-year-old farmhand of the St. Louis Cardinals, pitched a no-hit, no-run seven-inning game last night to give the Rochester Redwings a 1-to-0 victory over the Jersey City Giants in the International League.

Seven innings is the regular distance for first games of the league's twilight-night doubleheaders.

Surkont, a righthander, missed a perfect game by walking three men, but did not allow a runner to reach second.

His victory snapped a five-game Rochester losing streak. The Wings made only five hits off Rube Fischer, but one was a homer by Whitey Kurowski in the first inning for the margin of victory.

South Shore Gets First AAU Meet in Years

It now looks as though the past few weeks of hard work on the part of the Bridgewater Playground Commission will result in a worthwhile and outstanding summer track meet on Sunday afternoon at Legion Field, Bridgewater. This is the first sanctioned A. A. U. meet to be held on the South Shore for many years. The combination of an exceptionally fine cinder track together with a full list of outstanding athletes should make this meet an annual fixture.

In the 100 and 220-yard dash will appear Mel Vincent, B. A. A.; Billy Maze, of B. U.; Ed Demarais, Y. M. C. A.; Bob Connell, Boston Y. M. C. A.; Frank Mascianica, B. A. A.; Aaron Smith of the Cambridge A. C., and other New England runners. In the quarter, will be Art Linthwaite, Emerson Miles of N. H.; Don Fleet, B. A. A.; Frank Mascianica, B. A. A., as well as other excellent athletes, but perhaps not quite so well-known. The outstanding boys in the half will be the Carroll twins, Don Fleet and Linthwaite. The mile entries include the Carroll twins, Johnny Kelly, Eddie Cook, John Mayes, Herb Connell of the Newton Y and Bill Boyle of the Brockton Y. The three-mile event includes such runners as Pawson, Kelly, Cook, Ryder, Harkins and Herb Connell. The field events will have Richard "Boo" Moroom, Andrew Hunter, Bill Maze, Johnny Lavin, and Hal Johnson in the high jump. The broad jump includes Moroom, Hunter, Maze, Johnson and Aaron Smith. The shot put will have Al Sisti, B. A. A., Hal Johnson of B. A. A., Noyes of Brockton and Bob Stewart of the Newton Y.

In the interest of track, several well-known former track stars have donated their services and will act in various official capacities. City officials and leading citizens in Bridgewater have really got behind the meet and have cooperated wherever it was possible for them to do so.

Junior Baseball

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 21 (AP)—Gastonia, N. C., and Flint, Mich., won opening games yesterday in sectional finals here of the American Legion junior baseball double eliminations.

Gastonia defeated Manchester, N. H., last night 9-3. Flint won over Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in an afternoon game, 12-2.

Poughkeepsie and Manchester, the losers, meet tonight, and Gastonia and Flint play Friday night. The Poughkeepsie - Manchester loser will be eliminated from the tournament. New pairings will be made for the three remaining teams after Friday's game.

Temple vs. Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — When the University of Kansas football eleven engages Temple University on Friday, Sept. 26, in a night game on the Temple Stadium field, the Jayhawk eleven will be the fifty-seventh different grid opponent met by the Owls in their 17 years of intercollegiate football. Temple has met foes from every geographical section of the country and has traveled as far west as the Pacific Coast, while the Owls also have appeared in Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Washington, D. C.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	359	38	112	0	23	.312
Moore	293	33	80	4	31	.273
Rowell	389	40	104	4	42	.267
Sisti	387	47	103	1	38	.266
Hassett	286	40	76	1	17	.266
Waner	219	26	57	2	31	.260
West	375	51	97	9	49	.259
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Demaree	74	12	17	1	6	.230
Roberge	44	3	10	0	7	.227
Miller	432	37	94	6	52	.218
Montgomery	25	1	5	0	0	.200
Berres	193	14	34	0	12	.176
Gremp	42	1	6	0	3	.143

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	350	96	144	28	92	.411
Cronin	407	80	134	12	76	.329
Fox	193	27	57	0	24	.295
Peacock	201	22	59	0	27	.294
Foxx	381	73	112	18	80	.294
Doerr	376	54	106	14	74	.282
Finney	423	69	117	3	37	.277
Tabor	411	53	114	13	87	.277
Di Maggio	435	94	119	6	33	.274
Pytlak	266	25	71	1	32	.267

Golf Headlines List of Athletic Activities for Chicago District Sports Fans

Three Large Tournaments Occupy Windy City Area

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two major tournaments this week have provided Chicagoans with plenty of golf both for those who play and for those who are just spectators. The newest tournament of top rating in the country today is the Great Lakes tourney which is just coming to a close over the Knollwood course on Chicago's north shore. This is for amateurs and as it followed immediately after the qualifying rounds of the sectional for the national at Omaha, the entry list included a fine list of those who were at the top of the qualifiers. Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., the top qualifier, took part along with such national figures as Bud Ward of Spokane, national champion in 1939 and winner of the Western amateurs in 1940 and 1941, and Ray Bellows of Pougheepsie, N. Y.

The surprise of the entire Great Lakes Amateur was the play turned in by Art Sweet, a veteran of many tournaments around Chicago. In recent years Art has been so busy with his insurance work that he has not had the time to concentrate on golf. American Legion national golf contests are the only ones that Art has been active in during recent seasons. But in this Great Lakes 1st Annual he recorded the outstanding upset when he eliminated Jack Hoerner of North Shore, the tournament medalist, by the surprising score of 4 and 2. Hoerner also had just finished in second place in the sectional qualifying rounds for the national Amateur so was in prime condition when Art Sweet took him on.

Billows who has several national championships under his belt did a rather neat job of convincing the national collegiate champion Earl Stewart, that there are still many tricks to learn. Ray turned in a convincing 5 and 4 win over the young collegian from Dallas, Texas, as well as eliminating Bud Ward 5 and 4 in the morning yesterday and Sweet in the afternoon 4 and 3, to reach the final against Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio.

* * *

At the Exmoor Club also on Chicago's north shore the Women's Western Amateur will run through Saturday before a winner is decided. It has been most outstanding with a fine list of entries from all over the country. In the opening match Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., who has won the title twice before, had to fight all the way through her round to win 1 up over Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill. One of the best known women golfers in these parts has been Virginia Ingram. She struggled through 18 holes of the first round before losing to a local rival, Rena Nelson, who was playing on her home course.

* * *

A short distance out of Chicago the professional golfers are in the midst of their Illinois State championship tourney over the Hieland Country Club course at Kankakee. On opening day the field was led by Gunnar Nelson of Rockford with a seven under par total of 66. Names of national importance appeared in great profusion in the entry list. Tommy Armour, Ernie Harrison, George Smith, Jim Foulis and Jock Hutchison appeared along with Harry Cooper, Charley Penna and Dick Metz.

Two hundred high school and college coaches are in attendance at the 14th annual coaching school at Northwestern University. A part of the work includes the study of the plays and players who are preparing for the All-Star game. This is a feature of Northwestern's coaching school not offered by any other institution.

E. F.

Working Out Plays for Charity Game

Wide World

College All-Stars Gather for Grid Classic

EVANSTON, Ill.—College football luminaries chosen by a nation-wide poll of fans convened at Northwestern University where they are drilling for the annual game against the professional championship Chicago Bears team at Soldier Field, Aug. 28. Paul Christman, right, Missouri's great quarterback, tosses a pass as George Franck, Minnesota back, rushes him. Blocking Franck are George Paskvan of Wisconsin and Herman Rohrig of Nebraska.

Little Men Set Record In Doubles

The custom now seems to be for the little men to touch off the fireworks in the annual national doubles tennis championships at Longwood Cricket Club. Last year it was Russ Bobbitt of Atlanta, Ga., and Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., who surprised by reaching the semifinals. This year it is the same Bobbitt who has returned with another partner in little Bitsy Grant, also of Atlanta, and the two yesterday added a new record to the 60-year-old championship.

Throughout 102 long, tense games Bobbitt and Grant struggled with Eddie Amark and Robin Hippinstiel of the Pacific Coast, and when the four-hour match was over the southerners were on top by the scores of 14—12, 15—17, 6—4, 4—6, 13—11. Bobbitt is about a half a head taller than his pint-sized partner, but on the court neither seems tall enough to blow out a candle.

Champions Advance

The unseeded Bobbitt and Grant completely took the play away from the four seeded tandems in the men's field, while the starred duos in the women's division moved along without a hitch.

Two of the seeded men's teams had to fight back to victory after dropping the opening set. Defending champions Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer, playing in the grandstand, started in too easily against the young Coast pair of Budge Patty and Arthur Marx, son of film comedian, Groucho, and found themselves down 4—6. They pulled themselves together, though, and went on to win the next three sets by scores of 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

The other seeded combine to drop one set was that of former national singles champion Bobby Riggs and his partner, Gene Mako, who were forced to play real tennis to stop the threat offered by a couple of college boys, Seymour Greenberg of Northwestern and George Toley of Southern California, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—3. Mako experienced trouble holding his own service.

Seeded Teams Win

Frankie Parker and Don McNeill, the No. 2 team, advanced easily past Gil Hall and William Choy, former Chinese Davis Cup player, 6—4, 6—0, 9—7, while Wayne Sabin and Gardnar Mulloy, No. 3, defeated Gil Hunt and William Clothier, II, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

In the women's division, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke and Margaret Osborne, top-seeded team, experienced little difficulty with Pat Canning and Dorothy Wightman, winning 6—1, 6—1, and were joined in the round of eight by Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy, No. 2, and Helen Jacobs and Valerie Scott, No. 3. Miss Jacobs and Miss Scott were extended by the Boston pair of Katharine Winthrop and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, who once had match point at hand, but could not clinch the decision. Barbara Bradley and Jane Stanton, the No. 3 duo, advanced to the round of eight Monday.

Favorites also advanced in the other three divisions, the mixed, the father-and-son, and the veterans'.

G. C.

Baylor Has Large Squad To Begin 1941 Football

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas—Baylor University will have its largest football squad and some of the best material in years this fall, but the highest preseason rating the Bears are being given is "the dark-horse team of the Southwest Conference."

There are several reasons for this. The most important is the Conference is top-heavy with better-than-average material, and the Golden Bears will have to exert their utmost to keep pace with such combinations as Coach Dana X. Bible at the University of Texas, Coach Madison (Matty) Bell at Southern Methodist University and Coach Jess Neely at Rice Institute will have on hand.

The second factor is insufficient experience with a new system Frank Kimbrough, new coach, is installing. Kimbrough was named Baylor head mentor last spring after six successful years at Hardin-Simmons where his teams won 47 triumphs against eight losses and three ties. By a special Conference ruling he was allowed to hold spring workouts for a month, although the Baylor team had previously held two weeks of practice under the old mentor, Morley Jennings, who went to Texas Tech as Athletic Director.

Large Squad

Coach Kimbrough will have nearly a month this fall to perfect the Baylor grid machine. Baylor's first game will be Sept. 27. Like other Southwest teams, the Bears will begin fall training the first week in September. Coach Kimbrough will have on hand 17 lettermen, 11 squadmen from last season and 32 freshmen prospects, one of the largest squads in the school's history.

The Bears have fewer gaps to fill because of graduation than any team in the loop, except the University of Texas. The biggest loss was Bob Nelson, one of the leading centers in the Conference last fall, but there is a capable replacement available in Buddy Gatewood, who was Nelson's understudy at the pivot spot in 1940.

Baylor may have one of the best passing combinations in the Conference in Jack Wilson and Jack Russell, stars of the 1940 Bruin team, around whom the 1941 combination will be built. Russell was one of the best wingmen in the league. Wilson saw little service last fall because of an early season mishap.

Besides Wilson, Russell and Gatewood, other returning lettermen were George Koch and Ed Hickman, ends; W. B. Godbold, Dubo Barnett, Rex Gandy and Odell Griffin, tackles; Lewis Self, Pat Mickler and David Beck, guards; Dwight Parks, Milton Crain, Weldon Bigony, Bill Coleman and Travis Nelson, backs.

Promising Back

Few of the returning linemen played regularly last season and they may be pushed for the posts by members of the Baylor freshman line of last fall, one of the strongest defensively in several yers. Among the standouts were Glen Lake, Travis Bryan, Johnny Lamkin, Jim Bean, Bill Stephen, J. W. Green and Zack Murray.

Kit Kittrell is the most promising of a half dozen freshmen backs and it will not be surprising to find him a starter. Other prospects are John Curry, Paul Cook and Bill Dowdell.

The Bruins will make two long trips during the season. They will play Villanova in Philadelphia and Denver University in Denver.

The complete Baylor card is:

Sept. 27, Hardin-Simmons at Waco. Oct. 3 (night), Denver University at Denver; 11, University of Arkansas at Waco; 18, Villanova at Philadelphia; 25, Texas A. & M. College at College Station. Nov. 1, Texas Christian University at Waco; 8, University of Texas at Waco; 15, Tulsa University at Tulsa; 22, Southern Methodist at Dallas, and 29, Rice Institute at Houston.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 20

International League

Rochester 1-1, Jersey City 0-0.
Newark 2-5, Montreal 1-3.
Baltimore 14-1, Buffalo 2-7.
Syracuse 5, Toronto 1.

Eastern League

Albany 9, Binghampton 1.
Hartford 1-1, Springfield 0-5.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Elmira 0.
Williamsport 3-4, Scranton 1-3 (2nd 13 innings).

American Association

Milwaukee 9, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 5-2, Minneapolis 4-3.
Louisville 8, St. Paul 5.
Kansas City 14, Columbus 7 (8 innings).

Southern Association

New Orleans 6, Knoxville 4.
Memphis 7, Atlanta 4.
Nashville 5-1, Birmingham 1-6.
Little Rock 4, Chattanooga 3.

Texas League

Dallas 7-2, Beaumont 6-5.
Houston 6, Oklahoma City 2.
Fort Worth 9, Shreveport 2.
Tulsa 6, San Antonio 4.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 1-0, Hollywood 0-1.
Los Angeles 6-3, San Francisco 0-6.
Seattle 2, Sacramento 0.
San Diego 8, Portland 7.

Cardinals Handicapped Further in Flag Chase

By the Associated Press

The pennant problem in the National League is getting to be "Can the St. Louis Cardinals keep going with all their injuries?" instead of "Can the Cardinals beat the Brooklyn Dodgers?" There have been only five games this season in which Manager Billy Southworth has had available the complete Cardinal lineup, and the club's inactive list is beginning to read like a page out of "Who's Who in Baseball."

Topping off a long string of accidents, Terry Moore, the best center fielder in the league, was struck by a ball pitched by Art Johnson yesterday at Boston. He will be out of action for possibly a week. Moore is captain of the Redbirds, an invaluable cog in the club, one of the great fielding players in baseball, and a .300-plus hitter.

List Is Long

His loss would be catastrophic to many clubs and may be to the Cardinals. But if it were an isolated case, it would be accepted as one of the breaks of the game. Instead, it came just 10 days after slugging Enos Slaughter, the Cards' right field, was lost for the rest of the season. Previously the club had lost just about every important member of the squad—Johnny Mize, Jimmy Brown, Gus Mancuso, Morton Cooper, Walker Cooper, Frank Crespi, and others.

In spite of this procession of trouble the Cardinals have kept right on coming and yesterday they swept a double-header from the Braves, 2-0 and 3-2. Ernie White the Cards' great young left-hander, pitched a six-hit shutout in the first game for his 15th victory and Howard Pollett, 20-year-old southpaw just brought up from the Texas League, pitched a four-hitter for his major league debut in the nightcap.

Cardinals Gain

The double triumph enabled the Cards to climb within a game and a half of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who were given a 7-6 handout by the Pittsburgh Pirates for Brooklyn's sixth straight win.

The Dodgers exploded four runs in the first inning, then were overtaken by a six-run rally of the Buccaneers in the third, when Bob Elliott hit a three-run homer. After that the Dodgers threatened often, and tied the score on Pete Reiser's homer in the seventh, but the winning run crossed the plate in the ninth inning when right fielder Elliott dropped a fly ball with the bases loaded and two out. It was Pittsburgh's fifth error of the day.

Johnny Allen, waived out of the American League by the St. Louis Browns, received credit for his second National League victory with three innings of scoreless relief pitching for the Dodgers.

Reds Win Two

The Cincinnati Reds reinforced their third-place position by shutting out the poor Phillies twice, 2-0 and 3-0. John Vander Meer allowed only three hits and won his own game with a double in the opener, his 14th success, and Elmer Riddle kept six blows scattered for his 14th triumph in the nightcap.

The Chicago Cubs cut loose with a 16-hit attack as Vallie Eaves kept eight hits spaced to beat the New York Giants, 9-4.

In the American League the New York Yankees were squeezed out 1-0 by the Detroit Tigers as Tommy Bridges pitched two-hit ball for 10 innings in one of the finest performances of his long career. Ernie Bonham of the Yanks gave up a dozen safeties, but wasn't scored upon until the Bengals bunched three singles in the tenth.

The Chicago White Sox chopped another game off the Yankees' ample lead as John Rigney blanked the Philadelphia Athletics 9-0 for the third shutout in two days by a Sox pitcher and Rigney's second shutout in two starts.

The collapsing Cleveland Indians dropped their 14th game in 15 decisions 6-3 to the Washington Senators in a pitching duel between Arne Anderson and Al Smith which was decided in the ninth inning when the Senators scored four times to Cleveland's two.

Ted Williams hit two home runs, giving him a total of five in two days and 28 for the season, but his Boston Red Sox were beaten in both ends of a doubleheader by the St. Louis Browns, 11-9, and 4-3. Each team made a dozen hits in the first game, but the Browns grouped five runs in the first inning to keep ahead. The second session was a 10-inning affair finally won on John Berardino's squeeze bunt.

Mrs. Frank Newell In Feature Match

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP) — Mrs. Frank Newell, the former Elizabeth Hicks of Long Beach, Calif., and Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., met today in the feature match of the quarter-final round of the Women's western closed championship tournament.

Mrs. Newell advanced yesterday at the expense of another Long Beach entrant, Peggy Rutledge, 6 and 5, while Mrs. Mann won by the same score over Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill.

All round-of-eight matches were scheduled for this afternoon. Previous rounds have been in the morning.

Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., spilled Eleanor Dudley of Chicago yesterday with a 1 up victory. Miss Dudley and Mrs. Mann were co-medalists Monday. Miss Wall's opponent today was Rena Nelson, another Chicagoan, who reached the quarter-finals with a 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. Fred Uihlein of Milwaukee, Wis.

Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., was matched with Mrs. J. Calvert Shorb of South Bend, Ind., today. Miss Tainter's victim yesterday was Mary Wilder of Chicago, 2 and 1, while Mrs. Shorb defeated Dot Kielty of Minneapolis, 5 and 3.

In addition to the match between Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Mann in the lower half, Marion Miley, the Lexington, Ky., star, was paired with Mrs. Lawrence Selz of Chicago. Miss Miley yesterday eliminated Ellamae Williams of Chicago, 1 up in 19 holes, and Mrs. Selz defeated Ann Casey of Mason City, Ia., 4 and 2.

Schwartz Signed

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 21 (AP) —Perry Schwartz, (one of the National Football League's great ends, came to terms yesterday with the Brooklyn Dodgers and was in uniform as Coach Jock Sutherland sent the squad through its third day of practice.

Schwartz arrived from California Monday and after a short talk with owner Dan Topping he signed a contract.

Scatter-Gun Artists Face Harder Tasks

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 21 (AP)—The nation's top-flight scatter-gun specialists, having completed their 16-yard chores in the 42nd Grand American trapshoot, turned to tougher tasks today—the doubles championship race and the preliminary handicap.

The doubles event consists of 50 pairs of clays, two being tossed simultaneously, with the marksmen attempting to hit both with a bang-bang technique. Last year E. L. (Red) Hawkins of Fort Wayne, Ind., missed only two of the soaring saucers to win the event with 98 of 100—a record-equalling count. Hawkins defends his laurels today.

The preliminary handicap is an exact replica of the "Grand American Handicap," the premier race of the clay target sport which winds up with 1941 cartridge carnival tomorrow. In this one the shooters are stationed, according to their averages for the year or their known ability, at points from 16 to 25 yards back of the trap from which the clays are hurled.

Last year, Roy W. Miller of Grove City, Minn., a rural mail carrier, broke 100 in a row from 20 yards to take the preliminary. He was indisposed and decided not to shoot, but his friends urged him to get in, and they paid his entry fee. The result was that he took down $1,550 in cash for his afternoon's firing, which happened to be a bit more than he made in a year of mail carrying.

Miller is back for another try at the big money.

Yesterday the shooters decided the class championships at 16 yards over the 200-target route, and here are the winners:

Class AA—Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio, 200 of 200.
Class A—Art Finney, Mankato, Minn., 200 of 200.
Class B—Dr. O. T. Dean, Seattle, Wash., 199 of 200.
Class C—W. S. Barnes, Sykesville, Me., 197 of 200.
Class D—J. A. Cox of Munhall, Pa., and C. C. Then, Columbus, Ohio, tied at 191 of 200. Shootoff scheduled today.

Mario Gonzales May Prove Foreign Threat at Omaha

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In connection with this year's national amateur golf championship, starting next Monday at the Omaha Field Club, there is the strange anomaly of having a genuine foreign threat in a year of war-interrupted international golfing relations with the British Isles and not even a C. Ross Somerville, or some other prominent Canadian amateur, to contest for the United States title. Yet among the qualifiers for the championship is a lad who looms as a real "dark horse," Mario Gonzales of Sao Paulo, Brazil, who led the field of sectional qualifiers on the championship course itself.

This 18-year-old son of a professional has all the earmarks of a formidable contender. His 73, 75 rounds at Omaha Field in the sectional qualification led by four strokes, which is significant not only of his ability but also of the fact that the course upon which the title tournament is to be played is far from being a setup, assuming that the qualifying contenders in that section were of normal capabilities. It is a watered course, which means that distance has to be earned on the air route, although it is to be borne in mind that in these championship affairs, with the rough trod down by the players in practice as well as in the qualifying rounds, the conditions generally speed up as a championship progresses.

Led Amateurs

What chance has one golfer among so many? What chance has young Gonzales of surviving the medal test of 36 holes and then, as a lone foreign contender, of wading through a field of this country's best? The natural answer would be, slim. His chances of qualifying for match play, however, would be much better than that, based upon his showing in the national qualification and in other medal play tournaments, notably in the Chicago open in July where he not only led the amateurs with a total of 286 for the 72 holes, but tied for sixth place with Clayton Heafner, finishing ahead of such brilliants as Sam Snead, John Bulla, Denny Shute, Horton Smith, Lawson Little, Jr., Gene Sarazen, Jimmy Hines, E. J. Harrison, and others of the professional ranks. Moreover, in the St. Paul open he had a 31 for nine holes in one of his rounds.

Chances Poor

The general sizeup of any individual foreigner's chances in a national championship, here or abroad, is that they are well-nigh nil, on the basis that without the psychological support of other countrymen, plus their help in eliminating some of the strong home contenders until they are themselves put out of the running, the overwhelming force of the home contingent is bound, in the end, to succeed, if merely by weight of numbers.

That is a contention that hardly holds water in the light of past history. When Walter J. Travis won the British amateur in 1904 he was "all alone," as an American representative. When Harold H. Hilton came over here in 1911, led the qualifying field and then through to victory for the title, he was without compatriot British support. When Bob Gardner reached the final of the British amateur in 1920, succumbing to Cyril Tolley's deuce at the first extra hole in their 36-hole final, it was as an individual American against the best of the British.

On His Own

To sum it up, the man who wins a national title is on his own from start to finish, regardless of who are in the field. To win, he has to down every opponent, countryman or otherwise, just as Travis did at Sandwich, England, in 1904, as Hilton did at Apawamis in 1911 and as all the others have done who have won titles on foreign shores. The chief difference now is that a foreigner seeking a title in this country has a stiffer row to hoe than he did in Harold Hilton's day. He faces many more opponents who are capable of exceedingly brilliant golf in any one round. Therefore, his chances are slimmer.

On this general subject I'll never forget Lawson Little, Jr., in 1934, at Prestwick, Scotland. Midway of the championship he was the only American left of the group of Walker Cuppers who had started. He and I sat down to luncheon and the talk naturally took the trend of his chance of winning the title. He was pessimistic. "You have to win too many of these 18-hole matches," said he.

"Well," said I, "whoever wins the title has to win all of his matches, doesn't he?"

"That's right," he admitted.

Straight Off Tee

"Do you know of anybody left in the field who's hitting the ball farther and straighter off the tee than you?"

"No, I don't."

"Do you know of anybody who's playing his irons better, or putting more consistently?"

"Can't say that I do."

"Well, if that's the case, and whoever wins has to beat every man he meets, why shouldn't it be you as well as anybody else?"

"I hadn't thought of it in that way," rejoined Little; "you've really given me some encouragement."

Then he went on to win the title. Now it remains to be seen what young Gonzales can do as a lone representative from South America.

Big Six Loses Coaches But Few Star Players

(This is another of a series dealing with likely effects of the national emergency on 1941 college football.)

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Big Six hasn't lost many star football players to the defense program, but Uncle Sam has claimed as officers a trio of coaches any school would welcome.

Nebraska, last year's Conference champion and Rose Bowl visitor, must do without Lieut. Col. W. Harold Browne and Capt. Harold G. Petz during the coming campaign. Browne, top aid to Maj. L. M. (Biff) Jones in the Nebraska grid wars, devised the team's defensive maneuvers and tutored the backs. Petz, primarily a track coach, helped with the freshmen gridders.

Missouri lost Lieut. Houston (Hoot) Betty, line builder.

The Huskers also contributed four players to Uncle Sam's military might, chief of them being Eddie Schwartzkopf, guard.

Six Sooners Enlist

Oklahoma was the most generous with its grid talent. Six varsity players enlisted and 17 other squad members are draft eligibles. The enlistments took away Olin Keith, senior guard; Tommy Tall Chief, 220-pound Osage Indian, and Harvey Stone. The latter two were the best line prospects to appear on the Sooner campus in recent years.

Kansas State escaped virtually unscathed while Iowa State will miss Stanley Brown, letterman center and just about the only Cyclone pivot candidate.

Gwinn Henry's maturing Kansas University outfit relinquished its claims to only Jay Kern and Herb Hartman, starting guards. Henry, however, suspected the two would be drafted and spent most of the spring training season developing replacements.

None Called

Bill Cunningham, fullback at Missouri the past two seasons, has applied for a commission in the Army Air Corps and also has received his questionnaire. He is one of three Tigers to answer the Army's questions but none has been called.

Big Six faculty representatives discussed freshmen eligibility at their spring meeting but delayed action until later. Agitation for making junior college graduates eligible for competition their first year on a Big Six campus, however, has been suggested. Such a law recently was passed by the neighboring Missouri Valley Conference.

Athletic directors and business managers say the loss of manpower has been so little it has had no effect on ticket prices or game schedules for the future.

In contrast, Oklahoma announces all box seats for its annual joust with Texas on Oct. 11 were sold 10 weeks before the game.

Going Up!

BROOKLYN (AP)—When Pitcher Kirby Higbe of the Brooklyn Dodgers got four hits in each of two successive games his average jumped 90 points—from .118 to .208.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	76	40	.655	
St. Louis	74	41	.643	1½
Cincinnati	64	49	.566	10½
Pittsburgh	60	53	.531	14½
New York	56	56	.500	18
Chicago	50	67	.427	26½
Boston	46	68	.404	29
Philadelphia	31	83	.272	44

Results Aug. 20

St. Louis 2, Boston 0.
St. Louis 3, Boston 2.
Chicago 9, New York 4.
Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	81	41	.664	
Chicago	65	55	.542	15
Boston	61	58	.513	18½
Cleveland	59	57	.509	19
Detroit	55	64	.462	24½
Philadelphia	51	66	.436	27
Philadelphia	51	66	.436	27½
St. Louis	50	66	.431	28

Results Aug. 20

Detroit 1, New York 0 (10 inns.)
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 6, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 11, Boston 9.
St. Louis 4, Boston 3. (10 inns.)

Tony Lupien of Louisville is the first baseman the Red Sox are grooming to succeed Jimmy Foxx.

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SEPTEMBER 17

Today's Woman
Looks at FALL FASHIONS

Week after week, Today's Woman reports new developments of special interest to women who read THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Now she is keeping her eye on the fashion trend, attending showings of the ace designers of America, sending out her fashion scouts to see and write about the most authoritative new clothes and accessories for autumn. The report will be ready on September 17—a big report, covering several pages of that issue of the Monitor. There will be photographs and articles about coats, suits, dresses, furs, millinery, hair styles, and accessories for women. To make the pages more complete, there will be illustrated articles on men's wear for autumn, and children's fashions as well. Any woman planning purchases for herself or her family will find a wealth of useful fashion information.

Because such pages are an ideal background for fashion advertising, there will be an unusually large number of advertisers on display in the September 17 issue of the Monitor. Read the advertisements as well as the articles—they'll help you do your shopping.

We will mail copies of the September 17 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, containing the Today's Woman Fashion Pages, to names you send, at the regular rate of 5c a copy. We will pay the postage. Use the coupon. Write additional addresses on a separate sheet.

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Art on Cape Ann and in the City—Stage and Musical News

Gloucester Artists Offer Second Show of Season

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The second exhibition to be staged this season by the Gloucester Society of Artists in their reconditioned gallery on Eastern Point Road is larger in content but less impressive in quality than its immediate predecessor. Perhaps the most startling of the canvases is "Tug Boat" by John A. Wilson, which reduces the boat to color essentials, while preserving representational form to such an extent that the forward thrust of the pigments fairly throws the hull out of the canvas.

More pleasing as decoration is John Gehrmann's delicately composed semi-abstract "Flowers" in orange, yellow, green and blue. Strong brushing lends vitality to "In the Park" by Rasha Radencovitch and "March" by Yovan Radenkovitch, although one may prefer the latter's "Flowers," an unusually effective still-life playing whites against hints of pink, blue and green.

* * *

To the fore in emotional quality is Leo V. Goriansky, whose "St. Sebastian's Civil War" and "The South Shore" suggest two poles of sensitive reaction, the one lurid, with surge of color sustaining the high tension of the artist's feeling; the other warm, sunny and cheerful, with glints of little red-clad children playing in summer sands. And again one is conscious of the emotional value both of pigments and of brush stroke.

"Nevada Hills," by Mrs. Elizabeth Erlanger, also stresses the flavor of its locale. Bleak, treeless, yet lurid in yellow, orange, blue and green, with foreground accent on a white fence, the canvas carries conviction of emotional sincerity.

For contrast the eye might turn to Jessie Drew-Bear's primitivistic color crustations (Mrs. Drew-Bear is a florist), "Oriental Roses" and "St. Francis Feeding the Birds," both of which seem Oriental in feeling. Or there is Bessy Creighton's "Church on the Hill, Taxco," clear-cut, with a simple primitivism. Simple, also, but more vital in brush stroke, is Constance Overlock De Whidden's "Refugee"; while "Minds — Men — Guns"—a nebular swirl of red, orange and blue by Elizabeth Ogilby—turns toward allegory in tackling topical subject matter.

* * *

At the Gallery-on-the-Moors is shown work by five painters, three of whom are exhibiting groups of their art for the first time. The veteran exhibitor is Charles Hopkinson, who contributes three canvases, two being single figure studies of a young woman and blonde child, respectively, and the third an earlier composition of many figures titled "Conversation Piece," which uses members of the painter's own family for subject matter. In its subdued, near-impressionist blues of a Victorian interior, it contrasts interestingly with the outdoor briskness of the later renderings.

Clay Bartlett, Jr., who is represented by watercolors of orchids, and sketches of harbor, landscape and farm, has been introduced to the public elsewhere in one-man shows, but Sarah Lancashire, Glenna Miller and Jay Friedline all make their first bid for serious attention on the basis of a group display of their work. Miss Lancashire reveals feeling for rich pigments in landscapes and portraits, her most ambitious compositions being two studies of women of the '90's toying with flowers or bric-a-brac. Where Miss Lancashire is interested in the composing of multiple detail in her portraits, Glenna Miller turns to a simpler style, achieving sensitive character through color modulation and informality of pose. Particularly disarming are her studies of "Jack Holden" and a portrait of a young woman. She also contributes landscapes, but her portraits strike one as superior. Jay Friedline, represented by oils and lithographs, seems more convincing in the print medium.

Wide World

Shirley Temple and Harold S. Bucquet

The young star confers with her director. She will play the title role in "Kathleen."

'Traviata' Offered at Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

John Barbirolli, conductor of the New York Philharmonic; Jascha Heifetz, and Verdi's perennially melodious opera, "Traviata," attracted three large audiences for the fifth week of the Hollywood Bowl series. "Traviata" holds certain essentials for a successful Bowl presentation, having melody and employing both choruses and ballet.

The stage settings were extraordinarily apt, with huge panels suggesting the gay ballroom. Armando Agnini was scenic director Gaetano Merola, of the San Francisco Opera Association, conducted. Singers called from the East included Jarmila Novotna for Violetta, Jan Peerce for Alfred, and Richard Bonelli for Germont. It was Miss Novotna's first appearance in Los Angeles. In the lesser roles were Nan Merriman, Siroon Mangurian, Marek Windheim, Robert Brink, Lee Gilmore, George Burnson, and William Eddy. The chorus, trained by Hugo Strelitzer, did some excellent singing, and the ballet, supervised by Aida Broadbent, provided an enjoyable diversion. The audience numbered almost 20,000 persons.

On Aug. 7 Mr. Heifetz came forward and with him appeared Mr. Barbirolli as conductor. The night belonged chiefly to the violinist, who was heard in Mozart's Concerto No. 4 in D, and in Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." Mr. Barbirolli presented the Brahms Academic Festival Overture, Op. 80, and brought out "Cradle Song," by a young American girl, Dika Newlin. The "Cradle Song" was originally composed for piano and later orchestrated. While the suggestion of dissonance is always present, Miss Newlin does not attempt to outdo her teacher, Arnold Schoenberg.

* * *

Mr. Barbirolli was again at the helm on Friday night, opening with his own arrangement and orchestration of six excerpts from the dramatic works of Purcell. Had he done nothing else, this would have made his visit memorable. Scored for strings, two flutes, English horn and four French horns, the suite has a "merrie England" flavor and atmosphere. Mr. Barbirolli has retouched the pages with the hand of a master. The remainder of the program was devoted to Interlude from Elinor Remick Warren's "The Passing of King Arthur," Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, and Cesar Franck's Symphony in D Minor.

* * *

"The Star-Spangled Banner," played at the beginning of each program, affords an interesting study of temperaments and mental attitudes of the various conductors. Bruno Walter leads at a moderate pace, reverently, but without much ado. Mr. Barbirolli waxes eloquent, his rigid baton prescribing geometric figures with each beat. Franz Allers, of the Ballet Russe, conducts in a "skip-to-my-Lou" manner, while Albert Coates, schoolmaster-like, exhorts the audience to sing. José Iturbi directs the anthem so thrillingly as to cause many to say that he should have it to do every night.

Americana on Exhibition At C. D. Childs' Print Shop

By Dorothy Adlow

There are many interesting and amusing items on view at the shop of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street. Mr. Childs specializes in Americana and he has brought to light a great deal of significant material, including painted portraits and landscapes, and prints of marine, historical, and sporting themes.

Currently there are hung on the walls of the shop two canvases by George Fuller, New England painter of rustic life and personal portraiture. A picture of a little girl playing with a doll comes very close in sentiment and even in technique to the French master, Renoir. George Fuller was obliged to give up a career as painter for farming. However, his pictures hold up very well in time, and they are important for their very modesty and unaffectedness of style.

* * *

Two portraits of children are on view; they were painted by William Prior in the manner known as the itinerant style. The price of one ($25) shows the market value of likeness limning just a century ago. That was probably a good price, provided the artist had a good-size clientèle.

There is a very clear and nicely executed landscape depicting Wadley's Falls on the Lamprey River in Lee, New Hampshire. It was painted by an artist named Titcomb, who knew well how to portray a scene with clarity of detail and atmospheric quality. Another snow scene is by Willard Metcalf, who worked in the broader idiom for impressionistic effect.

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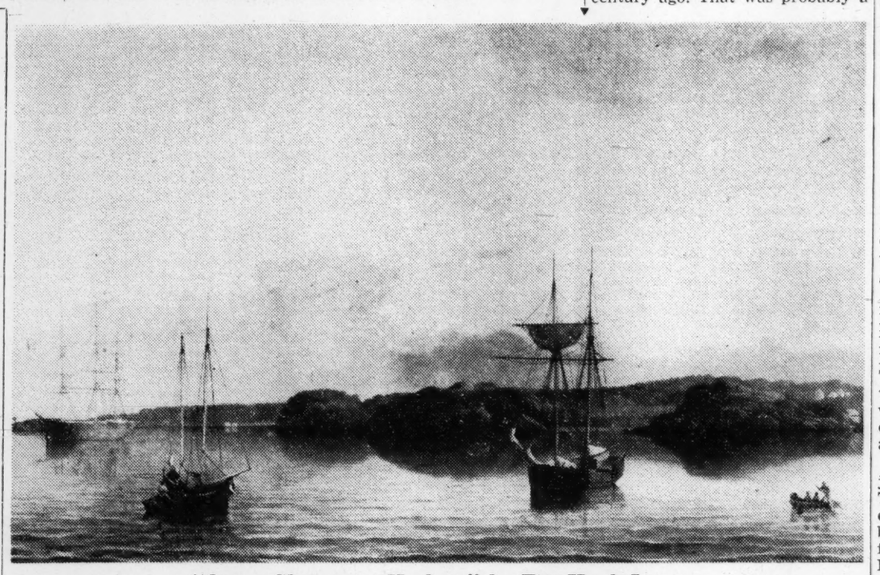
There are several other exhibits which attract interest for one reason or another. Among them are an early picture of "Echo Bridge, Newton Upper Falls," by William Morris Hunt; a craggy scenic view by Alexander Wyant; a picture of the organist and choir of Gloucester Cathedral by Edward Austin Abbey.

Ruth Chatterton

Who will appear next week at the Cambridge Summer Theater in a new comedy, "Sorrow for Angels," by George D. Batson.



"Outer Gloucester Harbor," by Fitz Hugh Lane

On view through the summer at Charles D. Childs' Print Gallery, 171 Newbury Street, Boston.

Original Ballet Russe

The Original Ballet Russe, recently returned from Havana, will open its 1941-42 season at the Watergate, Washington, D. C., on Aug. 23, with a series of seven performances. A Canadian tour is immediately to follow, with a United States tour in further prospect. Alexander Smallens will conduct the orchestra for the Washington engagement

This company of many vicissitudes, the latest of which was a prolonged stay in Cuba in place of a South American tour, has gone through some reorganization. Col. W. de Basil is still the general director, but Fortune Gallo, lately appointed general director of the Chicago Opera Company, rather than S. Hurok as formerly, is now general manager for the tour.

A distinguished newcomer to the roster of principals is Nana Gollner, who danced last winter with Ballet Theater in New York. Leon Danielian, also previously of Ballet Theater, is another new acquisition to the cast. Vera Nemchinova, who was with the company at least part of last season, is again scheduled to appear.

Deleting Irina Baronova, who has joined Ballet Theater, and Tamara Toumanova, whereabouts at present unknown, the nucleus of membership remains practically as before. Tatiana Riabouchinska (with Baronova and Toumanova the third of the whilom "baby ballerinas"), Tamara Grigorieva, Olga Morosova, Lubov Tchernicheva, who does the mimed roles in "Schéhérazade," "Thamar," etc., have been with the company from or near its beginning, as have David Lichine, Paul Petroff, Roman Jasinsky, H. Algeranoff, Yura Lazovsky, and Marian Ladre. Michael Panaieff, once of the Massine branch of Russian ballet, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, joined last year.

The new young set—Genevieve Moulin, Tatiana Leskova, Tatiana Stepanova, Marina Svetlova, and Anna Volkova—were all seen in the Boston engagement last season. The individualist, Nina Verchinina, who has periodically stepped in and out of the company, is now reported in. The corps de ballet is said to number 50. Serge Grigorieff continues as régisseur-general, a post he has occupied for 32 years, counting those with the Diaghileff Ballet.

The repertoire consists of over 125 ballets, some of which descend from the Diaghileff company, as do their costumes and scenery; some are products of Leonide Massine, created in the days when the two companies were one. Choreographers, past and present, include Michel Fokine, George Balanchine, David Lichine, Serge Lifar, Vaslav Nijinsky, Nina Verchinina, Igor Schwetzoff, and Bronislava Nijinska. Madame Nijinska, who is now preparing two ballets for Ballet Theater, is named as ballet mistress for the Original Ballet Russe, with David Lichine as permanent choregrapher.

M. L.

Stage Notes

Occupied France is the scene of action in Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Candle in the Wind," starring Helen Hayes, which comes to the Colonial Theater Sept. 15. The theme is the relation of the United States to the world situation. The play, a joint production of the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company, will be the first offering in the Guild subscription series. It is being directed by Alfred Lunt—his first job as director of a play in which he and Lynn Fontanne do not appear. Jo Mielziner has designed the production.

* * *

Many of the original cast in Katharine Cornell's production of Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" will appear with her when she brings the play to the Shubert on Oct. 6. The players include Colin Keith-Johnston, who will take Raymond Massey's role; Branwell Fletcher, Ralph Forbes, and Cecil Humphries.

Pageant for Esplanade

The August series of Esplanade Concerts for children will conclude with a musical pageant on Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 10:30 a. m. in the Hatch Memorial Shell.

In planning the program Helen S. Leavitt and Warren S. Freeman, who have arranged and directed this series, are placing special emphasis on American music and American dances.

Hawaii and National Defense: Democracy Under Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Hawaii today presents a compact, test-tube study of the democratic process under pressure.

The pressure is being applied by the national defense program, and the tests will answer two questions:

1. Are democratic processes geared to keep pace with the swiftly moving national defense program?

2. Are the people of Hawaii able to use their democratic government to solve problems arising out of this period of stress, or must the Federal Government step in and do the job for them?

Two thirds of Hawaii's citizens, as shown by a poll last fall, favor ultimate statehood for Hawaii. They believe their present status as residents of an American territory identifies them as trainees who are expected to prove their ability to share the privileges of statehood. It is their belief that the more evidence they pile up of their ability to govern themselves, the sooner will come the day when Congress will recognize that ability and will grant Hawaii statehood.

In a sense, therefore, self-government in Hawaii was already in the crucible when the extra heat and pressure of the defense program were applied.

There are several ways in which governmental and civic problems in the Territory have been complicated by the defense program. For example, high wages paid on defense projects have attracted dozens of workers from their positions in the city-county and territorial governments. There have been work stoppages, petitions and other demands by Government workers to meet rising living costs. But Government wages and salaries in Hawaii are fixed by law and the scale is not flexible enough to allow satisfactory adjustments in this present situation. One solution of this problem would be an upward reclassification, but that is an expensive, involved and prolonged process.

Shortage of housing and schools, high rents, too much auto traffic for existing roads and highways, too much extra work for the police; these are other samples of the community problems which the thousands of defense workers coming to Hawaii have brought with them.

Whether Hawaii can stand up under this load without faltering, whether the representative government can be put to work effectively to solve these puzzles will be determined to a large extent when the Territorial Legislature meets in special session in September.

This special session has been called by Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter specifically to enact emergency legislaiton. Passage of one law in particular is regarded as especially urgent. This is a bill to give the Governor of the Territory broad emergency powers and to provide funds for financing civilian defense activities.

This measure was introduced at the regular biennial session of the Legislature in April of this year, but it failed to pass although it had the support of the Governor and of other Government and civic leaders. The bill was passed by the Territorial Senate but was lost in the House of Representatives where it became entangled in legislative wrangling over less important laws.

There was no important opposition to the measure, and this fact among others has caused the Legislature to be criticized severely for not clearing the way for passage when there was such general agreement that the law was needed.

This failure by the Legislature has been cited by some critics, particularly by opponents of statehood, as evidence that the people of Hawaii through their elected representatives are not yet able to govern themselves effectively.

Now, however, as a result of the Governor's decision to call a special session of the Legislature, the lawmakers have been given another chance, and it is expected that their efforts will be watched more critically than ever before.

Not only will the voters of the Territory be interested in observing how effectively their elected representatives function under pressure, but reports reaching Hawaii indicate that the National Administration in Washington also is awaiting results.

If the Legislature fumbles the emergency legislation again, the Administration is expected to ask Congress to do the job for Hawaii by granting the Governor of the Territory certain extra authority.

So the people of Hawaii and the legislators are awaiting the forthcoming legislative session fully aware of the test confronting them.

Yale Gets $180,000

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 21 (AP)—Yale University was given $180,000 in the will of the late Mrs. Mary Jewett Wilson, widow of Edward A. Wilson, retired mining engineer, it became known after the will had been filed for probate.

Dance Notes

Angna Enters, famous dance mime, artist, and musician, will make her screen debut in RKO's "Passage from Bordeaux."

The sixty-third annual convention of the American Society of Teachers of Dancing, the oldest organization of its kind in the United States, opened at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Aug. 18, drawing dancing teachers from many parts of the country. Ruth I. Byrne of Boston, chairman of the convention, has arranged a program of dancing in all its phases. Sessions will be held daily, the convention ending Saturday night.

A heavy rain on Friday night, Aug. 15, prevented the performance at Miriam Marmein's Out-Door Dance Theater, Manomet, Mass., and the program planned for that date will now be given tomorrow evening. To avoid future disappointments arrangements have been made to give the performances in Bartlet Memorial Hall, Manomet, in case of rain. The program planned for tomorrow, including the new four-act comedy ballet, "Masquerade," together with six new divertissements, will be given on Aug. 29.

Hardys to See 'Andy' Film

More than 100 genuine Hardys will attend Loew's State theater tomorrow evening as guests of the management to see "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," starring Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Lewis Stone, and Fay Holden. H. Claude Hardy, president of the National Association of Hardy Families, which is holding its convocation in Salem on Saturday, will head the group. Plans have also been made to have Lewis Stone address the convention by telephone.

Ollie Blakeney, English character actress, will play the mother of Henry Aldrich in Paramount's "Mr. Aldrich's Boy." She will be the third actress filling this role in the series of films. Hedda Hopper appeared as the mother of Jackie Cooper, and Dorothy Peterson was Jimmy Lydon's mother in "Henry for President."

News of the Screen

RKO Radio will release in the next three years seven Anna Neagle-Herbert Wilcox productions, following the contract signed by them and President George J. Schaefer. Among the pictures will be one based on the career of Amy Johnson Mollison for the making of which at England's Denham Studios, just outside London, the star and the producer left New York on the Clipper the other day. The new contract involves the making of two pictures annually, star and producer being accorded the privilege of making one outside production. On completing the Mollison film, Miss Neagle will make a cross-Canada personal appearance tour, part of a trans-Canadian festival in aid of the Air Marshal Bishop Fund for the Air Cadet League of Canada.

* * *

Sir Cedric Hardwicke has been signed by Walter Wanger for a prominent role in "Sundown." He will appear in the final sequences of the film as an Anglican bishop. Gene Tierney, Bruce Cabot, George Sanders, and Harry Carey will have prominent roles. Others in the cast are Joseph Calleia, Carl Esmond, Marc Lawrence, Jeni Le Gon, Emmett Smith, Dorothy Dandridge, and Kenny Washington. "Sundown" is under the direction of Henry Hathaway. The production will be released by United Artists.

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With the signing of a number of players for character roles, the large cast for Columbia's "Harmon of Michigan," starring Tom Harmon, All-American football ace, has been completed. The late additions include Cy Ring, Franklin Parker, Edward Keane, Jack O'Malley, Kenneth McDonald, Nick Lukats, Lee Prather, Ben Taggart, and Edith Elliot. Anita Louise has the romantic lead. Forrest Evashevski, Tommy's hard-hitting Michigan tackle, plays "himself." Charles Barton is directing for producer Wallace MacDonald. "Harmon of Michigan" will be released nationally early in September.

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart, Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. "The Lady Vanishes," Margaret Lockwood.

Fenway—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:25. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 12:56, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery, Osa Massen and Cobina Wright, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Some Like It Hot," Bob Hope and Shirley Ross. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Invitation to Happiness," Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Metropolitan—
"Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:10.

Modern—
"Man Power," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. "Kisses for Breakfast." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime." Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Paramount—
"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Jungle Cavalcade." 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:38, 10:10. "Cracked Nuts," Stuart Erwin and Una Merkel. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03.

Scollay—
"Man Power," Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Harvests for Tomorrow," "Information Please," "Crisis in the Pacific," "Mickey Mouse Cartoon," "Travel the Caribbean," "The U. S. Navy in Mock Battle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Fay Holden and Judy Garland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. "U. S. Naval Maneuvers," "Information Please," "Rural New England," "Russ Morgan's Band," "Color cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"The Officer and the Lady," 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:35, 10:05. "Give Me a Sailor," Betty Grable and Bob Hope. 10:37 a. m., 1:08, 3:393, 6:10, 8:41.

Tremont—
"Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. 11:05 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown—
"The Reluctant Dragon." 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Paul Kelly. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Model Wife," Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "West Point Widow," 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis O'Keefe. 1:50, 5:11, 8:14. "Big Store," Marx Bros., 3:49, 6:52, 9:55.

Cleveland Circle: "The Bride Came C. O. D., Bette Davis and James Cagney. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and R. Sterling, 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland and George Murphy. "Fighting 69th," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien, 2 and 7:45.

University: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "The Cowboy and the Blonde," 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Hit the Road," 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:40, 9:40. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:54, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:57, 8:18.

Park: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Doomed Caravan." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "I'll Wait for You," R. Sterling. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 2:30, 8:15. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 4, 9:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "In Little Old New York," Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. "Emergency Landing." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick, 2, 5:10, 8.

Mystic: "Hit the Road," Gladys George and B. McLane. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Million Dollar Baby," Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. 3:10, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Tight Shoes," Binnie Barnes and John Howard. "South of Panama." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. "The Great Plane Robbery," Jack Holt and Vicki Lester. 1:45, Evenings, 7-11.

Strand: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, 2:05, 7, 9:55. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett, 3:25, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, 1:45, 8. "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis, 2:51, 6:21, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Broadway Limited." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "They Met in Bombay," Rosalind Russell and Peter Lorre. 3:20, 9:20. "West Point Widow," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Three Sons O' Guns," Wayne Morris and Irene Rich.

QUINCY—Quincy: "For Beauty's Sake," Joan Davis and Ned Sparks. "Murder by Invitation."

Strand: "The Reluctant Dragon." "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas

REVERE—Boulevard: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "They Dare Not Love," George Brent. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne and Francis Dee. "Girl from Avenue A," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 2 and 8.

Central: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Strange Alibi," 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Son of Monte Cristo." "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne and Francis Dee. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Rookies on Parade." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Scarface." Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper. "Rookies on Parade." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone and Hugh Herbert. 2:09, 8:09. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:31, 9:31.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Man Hunt," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbe. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "My Favorite Wife," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "South of Panama," Roger Pryor. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley and Richard Carlson. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Play Girl," Kay Francis, "Jennie," Gilmore Henry. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:43, 8:13. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2:15, 6:40, 9:49.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
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MARGALO GILLMORE
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	375,000
Previous day's sales	486,580
1941 volume to date	89,306,639
1940 volume to date	138,741,545

Stock Trend Indefinite In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP)—The stock market kept its balance fairly well today but many issues exhibited a pronounced reluctance to extending the mild rally of the previous session.

Fractional advances had the best of it for an interval in the forenoon. Prices began to slip after mid-day and, near the final hour, the direction was notably foggy. Dealings subsided on the irregular shift, with transfers at the rate of aproximately 375,000 shares.

The German-Russian war news was a bit depressing marketwise, brokers said, as was the heightening tension in the Far East. Satisfactory business items and a faint tinge of inflationary psychology apparently were the sustaining bullish factors.

Stocks given occasional support—some eventually wavered—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Standard Oil (NJ), Cerro de Pasco, Sears Roebuck, and Goodyear.

Backward were Paramount Pictures, Warner Bros., Consolidated Edison, Kennecott, General Motors, Sperry and Woolworth.

Aluminum of America ran up in the curb as plans were revealed whereby the company would build and operate three new government-owned plants. Bids were forthcoming for Republic Avation, Pepperell and St. Regis Paper. Among falterers were American Gas, Brewster Aero and Pennroad.

Rail Bonds Rally

Bonds remained in an uneven drift today with many rails showing a tendency to move ahead near the final hour.

Best performances of the carriers correlated with recently published revenue statements for the first half of the year. Some of these showed striking increases in net income over 1940 and certain of the affected bonds have been increasingly responsive to the favorable showings.

Gainers of fractions to a point or more included Louisville & Nashville 3¾s, Denver & Rio Grande Western 4s and 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Wabash 5s of '80, and Walworth 4s.

Activity was narrow in top flight investment divisions. U. S. Governments were quiet and virtually unchanged in the stock exchange and outside market.

Some Latin-American bonds continued to forge ahead in the foreign division. Sao Paulo 7s and Cordoba Province 7s picked 1 to around 2. Australian and Gelgian issues were soft.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.3 P. C. in Week; 19.8 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 890,374 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 16.

This was an increase of 11,825 cars, or 1.3 per cent compared with the preceding week; an increase of 147,324 cars, or 19.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 220,581 cars, or 32.9 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Over Last Week	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	368,397	7,740	83,061
Less-t'n-carlot mdse.	156,256	†428	6,392
Coal	167,714	1,285	32,503
Grain&grain products	44,375	†1,512	1,031
Livestock	10,930	909	†1,903
Forest products	50,365	1,247	14,036
Ore	78,847	2,150	9,323
Coke	13,490	434	2,881

† Decrease.

Wheat Prices Firm Following Decline

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 (AP)—After declining a cent a bushel due to profit-taking and liquidation of September contracts, the wheat market steadied today and rallied at times.

Good demand for cash grain, a sevidenced by steadiness of spot prices, helped to support the futures pit. No. 2 hard wheat sold up to $1.11¼, or within 3¾ cents of the government loan price here and only slightly more than a cent below the September delivery price. Short covering and purchasing credited to mills accounted for some of the support.

London Market Irregular Today

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—The stock market was irregular today with a tendency to heaviness in some industrial groups.

At the close moderate declines were well distributed through the list.

Home rails, steady in early dealings, shifted to lower ground near the close. Kaffirs eased. Oils were quiet with Anglo-Iranian at a concession from yesterday's closing.

Gilt-edged issues were unchanged and there was little interest in foreign bonds.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet

NEW YORK (AP)—Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. reported for the first half of 1941 profit of $2,635,051, equal to $1.21 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,278,230, or 45 cents a share, in the first half of 1940. The figures for the latest period were after setting aside a total of $3,200,000 for taxes and $500,000 for possible future inventory losses.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54½	54½	54½	A'g 19
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	A'g 20
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 20
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 13
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	A'g 18
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	41½	41½	41½	—
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 6
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 20
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	7	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8¾	8½	8⅝	—
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	— ½
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	160¾	160	160	— ¾
12	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	A'g 14
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (⅝g)	4	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	29	8	7⅞	7⅞	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	5	83¾	83½	83¾	A'g 20
57	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	8	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
1⅜	¼	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60	60	60	— ¼
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	—
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	42	42	42	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 20
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	13	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	10	82½	82	82½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	A'g 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	32	31¾	31¾	—
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	•1	72½	72½	72⅜	— ¼
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	8	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¾
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	A'g 20
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	A'g 14
83¾	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	A'g 5
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	9	18⅜	18	18½	+ ½
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	—
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 19
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 19
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	2	36⅞	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅝	3½	3½	A'g 19
33¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 20
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
17⅜	11⅞	Am Ice	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 15
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	A'g 20
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	10¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 18
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	47½	47½	A'g 19
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13½	13½	13½	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅝
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	A'g 20
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	•4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 20
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅞
9¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	23	6½	6⅜	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	4	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 20
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	4	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	A'g 12
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	43	43	43	A'g 18
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	9	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	— ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	12	11¾	11¾	A'g 15
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	5	91¾	91½	91¾	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19	19¼	A'g 20
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	33	152⅜	152	152¼	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69½	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅜
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	69½	69¼	69⅜	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	A'g 15
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	10	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ¼
115⅓	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
77¾	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	9	78¼	77	77	— ⅝
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(33⅓k)	1	55	55	55	A'g 2
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11⅔g)	18	28⅜	28⅜	28½	
16	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 19
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 20
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 13
31	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	4	31	30¾	31	+ ⅞
111¾	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	A'g 12
5½	4	Armour Ill	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	4	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
9⅛	6⅞	Arnold C (.25g)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	A'g 16
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	6	5⅜	5	5	A'g 20
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	30	10	9⅞	9⅞	
87⅛	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 9
25⅛	25	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	A'g 16
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	8	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 20
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ½
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	28	27¾	28	A'g 20
24⅛	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	40	40	40	
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	A'g 14
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49	49	49	A'g 20
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	A'g 15
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	9	9	9	A'g 19
27⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	A'g 7
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	7	3½	3½	3½	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	A'g 19
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 18
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	27	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	6	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 12
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	A'g 14
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	12	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	50	50	50	A'g 18
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	A'g 20
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	11	69½	68½	68½	— ⅞
131⅛	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	122½	122½	122½	A'g 19
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	31	31	31	A'g 20
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	23	23	23	A'g 19
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 20
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15	15	15	A'g 15
19½	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	29	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 18
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	A'g 20
20¼	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 18
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 20
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 18
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	2	30	30	30	A'g 11
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	21⅝	Bkly & Q Trans	32	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 18
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	41	6½	6⅜	6½	A'g 20
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 19
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¾
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 20
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅜	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
34½	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 14
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	6	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	A'g 20
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	25	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	12	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	
23	19⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22	22	22	A'g 16
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	2	10	10	10	A'g 18
		C					
22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 20
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	7	12	11¾	12	+ ½
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	17	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 19
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	78¾	78¾	78¾	A'g 20
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48	47⅞	48	
29⅝	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	7	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	32	12⅞	11⅝	12⅞	+1¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
24⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	33	33	33	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 19
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	A'g 18
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	37¾	37½	37½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	17	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅝
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	40	40	40	A'g 20
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	A'g 19
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 20
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 20
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 18
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	A'g 12
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 16
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	53	58½	58½	58½	
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 20
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	A'g 20
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	38	38	38	A'g 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28	27	27	A'g 20
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	2	40¼	40	40	— ¾
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	1	36	36	36	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	93	93	93	A'g 20
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	A'g 15
14⅜	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	22	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ¾
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	130	103	103	+ ¼
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	20	20	20	A'g 16
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	•2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	2	15⅝	15½	15½	A'g 20
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	74	74	74	
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	20	7½	7¼	7¼	
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 19
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81	81	81	A'g 14
31	21⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	1013¼	1013¼	1013¼	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	30½	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	A'g 19
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	11	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	
1⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	26	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅝
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	10	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
4	⅜	Conde Nast(⅛g)	3	3½	3½	3½	A'g 15
18½	11	Congoleum (1)	10	18	17¾	18	
40¼	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	14	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅝
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	7	11½	11¼	11½	A'g 20
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	5	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	100	99⅝	99¾	A'g 20
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	2	¾	¾	¾	A'g 12
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3½	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	6⅜	6½	6½	A'g 20
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28	28	28	A'g 20
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	A'g 20
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	106½	106½	106½	
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	2	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅜
9⅛	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 20
45⅛	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
41⅝	25⅜	Cont Motors	51	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	9	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 15
17⅜	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	A'g 18
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
47⅛	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	2	43⅜	41¼	41¼	A'g 20
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 20
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	18

Commerce and Finance

Aluminum Output to Be Increased Sharply by New Plants

Business and Industry

Auto Output Continues To Hold Up Well

DETROIT (AP)—The Nation's automobile plants assembled more than 90,000 cars and trucks during the first half of August and there are growing indications that the aggregate for the month will be well above twice that number. A year ago assemblies for August, first month of the model year, totaled about 89,000.

There have been fewer assembly line problems to iron out and less equipment to change in getting new models into production this year and in addition Ford, behind on schedules, continued 1941 output up until last Friday.

New Models Soon

While Ford will be out of volume assembly for about a week, several other producers will swing into 1942 model work and those already so engaged are expected to step up their schedules to boost the August aggregate for the industry.

Although the mechanical changes indicated for most of the new models are few and permitted quick switching to 1942 model production, retail deliveries of the new units still are several weeks away. This is explained in trade quarters as due to the desire of the producers to have as many as possible of their retail outlets provided at least with floor samples before making formal announcements.

A stiffening of used car prices is reported from many sections coincident with the start of the period of curtailed production in the industry. At the same time there are some reports of continued high allowance offers on 1939 and 1940 models as trade-ins as the merchandising division cleans up 1941 model stocks.

The trade associations generally have been urging dealers not to stock up on used cars with the thought of holding them for higher prices should a shortage of new vehicles develop. Aside from uncertainty regarding used car prices through the coming year, it is explained, there is no assurance that a heavier demand for used cars will develop until late in the new model period.

Old Car Outlook

It is pointed out in trade circles also that the major part of new car sales to be made will involve the handling, as heretofore, of a model anywhere from one to five years old as part of the purchase price.

There is no inclination to question the conviction that late models of used cars will be in good demand as new car output is reduced, but merchandising authorities emphasize that the supply and demand picture for 1942 has not yet been clearly defined.

The effect of credit restrictions on automobile purchasing in the new and used car markets is still to be determined, say these authorities, and must be considered in whatever advance planning the retailing division of the industry attempts at this time.

Government Starts An Inventory Of Strategic Metals

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Government has started an inventory of strategic metals on hand in 65,000 manufacturing establishments.

Defense officials said that the information was needed to determine the available quantities of critical materials and to insure the best possible distribution for civilian use of the amounts not needed in the armament program.

The Census Bureau, acting for the OPM and the OPACS, is mailing the questionnaires and will tabulate the returns for use of priorities officials.

The manufacturers will be asked to report the quantities on hand and the uses made during August of the following metals:

Antimony, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, ferro-alloys, iridium, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, non-ferrous alloys, tin, vanadium, tungsten, zinc, and scrap metal containing any of these.

New Policy Favors Bidder Nearest Site

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interior Department announced the bidder nearest the site would receive future department contracts in the case of identical bids, as a measure to ease the burden placed by defense demands on transportation facilities.

This was a reversal of a policy adopted several years ago, as a part of a campaign against "the practice of identical bidding." Then Secretary Harold Ickes ordered interior agencies to award contracts, when similar bids were received, to the shipper farthest removed from the delivery point.

J. C. Penney Earnings Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Co. reported net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $7,027,984, equal to $2.56 a share on common stock, compared with $6,159,511, or $2.24 a share for the first half of 1940. Gross sales for the 1941 period were shown as $146,727,559, or 17.1 per cent bigger than the $125,305,223 figure in the 1940 half.

Philco Chairman

Underwood

Larry E. Gubb

Elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philco Corp. Mr. Gubb formerly was Executive Vice-President of the company.

Crude Oil Output Higher for Week; 'Gas' Stocks Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute reported the Nation's average daily crude oil production during the week ended Aug. 16 was 3,953,300 barrels, an increase of 41,350 barrels over the previous week's record total of 3,911,950. In the comparable week a year earlier the daily average was 3,299,200 barrels.

The institute's reports indicated refineries operated at 91.3 per cent of capacity during the week, indicating a run to stills of 3,920,000 barrels daily compared with 89.3 per cent and 3,835,000 barrels the previous week and 3,508,000 barrels a year earlier.

Aviation gasoline stocks declined to 7,698,000 barrels at the end of the week compared with a record total of 7,772,000 the previous week. Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks totaled 83,731,000 barrels at week's end compared with 86,022,000 barrels a week before and 86,470,000 barrels a year earlier.

Total gasoline production was 12,497,000 barrels against 12,542,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Imports of crude and refined oils amounted to 1,540,000 barrels, a daily average of 220,000 barrels, against 1,497,000 barrels or an average of 213,857 daily the week ended Aug. 9.

Refinery operations were reported as follows, on Bureau of Mines basis:

Crude runs to stills (daily average) 3,920,000, including 85,000.

Total U. S. gasoline production (wk.) 12,497,000, Dec. 45,000.

Total finished and unfinished stocks (x) 83,731,000, Dec. 2,291,000.

Gas, oil and distillate fuel 43,563,000, including 1,427,000.

Residual fuel oil 95,816,000, including 404,000.

(x) Includes 7,698,000 barrels aviation gasoline.

S. O. of California Securities Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An offering of two different issues of Standard Oil Company of California securities, aggregating $40,000,000, is being made by a group of 38 underwriting firms, headed by Dillon, Read & Co. An issue of $25,000,000 of 2¾ per cent debentures of the company, due Aug. 1, 1966, is offered at the price of 102½ and accrued interest. In addition, $15,000,000 of serial notes, due in the amount of $1,500,000 each Aug. 1, from 1946 through 1955, and bearing interest at rates ranging from 1.05 per cent to 2.20 per cent are offered at 99¾.

Of the net proceeds of both issues comprised in the offerings, $25,000,000 will be used for retirement of the company's 2.15 per cent installment notes. The remainder will be added to the company's general funds, to be available for such purposes as the installation of new refining equipment, expansion of transportation facilities, financing of development and exploration and similar capital expenditures.

Consolidated net profits of the company and consolidated subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1941, after provision for federal income tax, amounted to $12,770,067, as compared with net profits of $22,487,586 for the full year 1940.

N. Y. Exchange Membership Off Sharply to $28,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Prices of New York Stock Exchange memberships took a sharp plunge Wednesday when arrangements were completed for the transfer of one at $28,000, off $7,000 from the previous transaction which represented the 1941 high at $35,000.

Since the first of May prices of memberships have been creeping up from the year's low of $20,000, a level which had not been duplicated since the turn of the century. The uptrend was simultaneous with a pickup in turnover in recent months. Lately, however, business has tapered off again, seldom exceeding 500,000 shares since the first of August.

New Aluminum Plants to Cost $52,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) The Office of Production Management recommended to the War Department today a further increase of 600,000,000 pounds in the annual capacity to produce alumina, an intermediate stage in production of aluminum.

William S. Knudsen, director of the OPM, recommended that a plant with a capacity to produce 500,000,000 pounds annually of alumina be built in Arkansas and that another plant previously recommended for the same State should have a capacity of 500,000,000 instead of the 400,000,000 pounds first proposed.

These officials estimated that construction of the new plants would give the United States capacity for 2,720,000,000 pounds of alumina annually.

This would be within 300,000,000 to 400,000,000 of the amount now considered necessary to produce 1,400,000,000 pounds of aluminum metal each year.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America, stepping up its effort for national defense, with the aid of $62,000,000 worth of new plants just allowed it by the Government expects to be outproducing Germany within a short time.

Disclosing the company's employment has jumped from 25,000 when the emergency period began to 50,000 now and that its production will be increased from the present 760,000,000 pounds a year to 1,100,000,000, a spokesman said today:

Lack Power and Ships

"Our only bottleneck now is lack of power and ships to bring bauxite (aluminum ore) from South America."

Louis Marlio, economist of the Brookings Institute, estimated some time ago that America's projected aluminum output of 1,600,000,000 pounds a year will give the Anglo-American nations twice the capacity of Germany and the countries it now controls. ALCOA's alone would equal Germany's, it was said.

Announcement the Government had obtained a two cents a pound cut in aluminum prices in connection with a $100,000,000 program to expand production of the metal for airplanes was made in Washington yesterday by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

The reduction, bringing the price of raw aluminum from 17 cents to 15 cents a pound and cutting all other types of metal at least two cents a pound, will save the Government about $15,000,000 annually, Mr. Jones estimated.

The price cut is the fourth in 18 months, prior to which aluminum sold for 20 cents a pound. That compared to $8 a pound and production capacity of 9,000 pounds 50 years ago when the company was organized under Alfred E. Hunt, father of the present president, Roy A. Hunt. Arthur V. Davis, now board chairman, was associated with elder Hunt.

The company spokesman said about one half of the bauxite now being used has been imported, the company conserving its biggest domestic supply in Arkansas as reserve in event of a bigger emergency. He estimated there was enough in Arkansas to supply the company for eight years.

Much Time Saved

By moving ahead with plans for new plants while they were still under consideration, the company estimates it has saved several months time. Under contract arrangements by Mr. Davis and Mr. Jones, the Government will build and own new plants, giving ALCOA 15 per cent of profits which Mr. Jones termed " a low fee." He estimated it will require 12 to 15 months to complete the plants.

Exact sites of new plants have not been decided but the company will build one in Arkansas to make 400,000,000 pounds of alumina, an intermediate product in conversion of bauxite into aluminum, and three smelting plants, one at Massena, N. Y., capacity 150,000,000 pounds; another near Bonneville Dam, Portland, Ore., 90,000,000 pounds and one in Arkansas of 100,000,000 pounds.

In addition, Mr. Jones said he was negotiating to finance construction of a 100,000,000 pound capacity for Reynolds Metals Company and 150,000,000 pounds for other aluminum manufacturers. Reynolds mills will be in Alabama and the Bonneville Dam area.

Cotton Spinning Rate Rises in July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during July at 123.0 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 121.5 per cent during June this year and 86.6 per cent during July last year.

Spinning spindles in place July 31 totaled 24,338,750, of which 23,027,818 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,326,162 and 22,991,546 for June this year, and 24,747,636 and 21,916,700 for July last year.

Active spindle hours for July totaled 10,536,708,779, or an average of 433 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,931,548,864 and 408 for June this year, and 7,535,391,527 and 304 for July last year.

Advertising Under Pressure; Publishers Denounce Attacks

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For a number of reasons, advertising appears to be under both political and economic attack, and advertising men are becoming thoroughly concerned. Not only is the doctrinaire Washington attack now moving fast against advertising, but the defense program seems likely to bring curtailment. One of the first results of the defense program was to give advertising a very substantial boost, but the present trend is to take all the gains away and more.

Danger now converges on advertising from at least five sources—taxes, price ceiling calculations, consent decrees, standardization, and scarcity.

Inconspicuous in the pending tax bill are new taxes on three different kinds of advertising. The bill would raise $2,700,000 by a tax on electric signs (originally written to cover electric "and metal" signs), $7,000,000 by a tax on outdoor advertising, and $12,500,000 by taxes on radio broadcasting, particularly on commercial time sales. On stations with net time sales of between $100,000 and $500,000 the new tax would be 5 per cent, from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 10 per cent, and over $1,000,000, 15 per cent, on top of which a 15 per cent tax is imposed on the gross income of networks.

The second blow to advertising impends through its exclusion from the cost-accounting that will go into coming price-ceiling. OPACS-head Henderson for instance in a letter to bakers on July 18 suggested that operating costs might be cut by cutting advertising expenses. As price ceilings spread to other industries like oil, automobiles, etc., OPACS officials are not likely to take much account of advertising costs.

Consent Decrees Used

The third attack on advertising is through Thurman Arnold's use of consent decrees. The anti-trust laws are silent on advertising, but Arnold is not. A few years ago he got a consent decree from the automobile finance companies in which he forced them to agree to modifications of their advertising policies, and he has recently sent a lengthy questionnaire to the big Eastern oil distributors asking replies from them "outlining the necessity and desirability of advertising the branded products of your company, together with available statistics showing cost of advertising per dollar of sales, . . . per unit of commodity sold, . . . and the extent to which competitive forces have compelled the adoption of advertising methods of your company."

There is an extensive distrust in Washington of the economic usefulness of advertising, particularly of brand names. Ideological raw material for this is provided in TNEC Monograph No. 1, on "Price Behavior and Business Policy," in the chapter on "Advertising, brands, and trade-marks," on page 75, though it is pretty heavy reading. Mr. Ickes' book, "American House of Lords," which is a criticism of American newspapers in his typical style, includes a pungent chapter on advertising, and the Administration's well-known antipathy to the press may add force to any movement to curtail advertising in that direction.

Another danger for advertising may be seen in recent Washington news that the Standards Division of OPACS will go thoroughly into the matter of encouraging American business to standardize its products for the sake of the defense program and that Thurman Arnold has written a letter to Wayne Taylor saying that he will not prosecute companies under the anti-trust law for such co-operative standardization.

Chief danger to advertising, however, arises out of the defense program itself. The standard traditional argument for advertising was given last week before the Senate Finance Commission by Secretary G. S. McMillan of the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., when he said, "We in this country are engaged in mass production. In order to have mass production we must have mass distribution, and in order to have mass distribution we must have advertising."

Sales Demotion Campaign

But defense-made scarcities cut the ground right from under this argument. "Sales demotion" campaigns, official or corporate, are taking the place of sales promotion. The southeastern power companies have been advertising to encourage consumers to curtail their buying of the companies' products. The oil companies in New York and New England are doing the same thing. The Government has been urging people to quit buying various kinds of goods. For months the chief activity of the steel companies' sales forces has been to explain to customers why they couldn't buy steel, not why they should. A classic instance of the change appeared recently in a large Texaco ad in the leading magazines, picturing the willing service of Texaco station attendants at night. The copy had been prepared before the recent curtailment program, as Texaco hastened to explain in a subsequent newspaper ad.

Washington keeps warning that the defense priorities will soon cause widespread difficulties in civilian industry in getting materials and men. Some of these industries, unable to fill all their accumulating orders, may for a time keep up institutional advertising in the form of sales demotion talk, but this can hardly continue in volume.

At first the defense program stimulated advertising in two ways—first by reviving business, nondefense as well as defense, and second by bringing such a heavy excess profits tax that money spent by large corporations on advertising instead of retained as taxable net corporate income cost only about 35 cents on the dollar, i. e. of each dollar saved on advertising only 35 cents could then be saved from the tax-gatherer. The result was a sharp pick-up in advertising, particularly in magazines but most of all in the purchase of radio time.

Now, however, the price-control program appears likely to operate as a 100 per cent excess profits tax with advertising excluded from operating costs.

To put it another way—within a year virtually every potential corporate advertiser will be either producing for defense, in which case sales promotion is unecessary, or will be producing—at controlled prices—for a civilian demand far in excess of its capacity to produce—in which case sales promotion will be as unnecessary as it is today on silk stockings.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—Denunciation of alleged governmental attacks on advertising and attempts to control it was voiced by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in a statement sent to members today.

The association names the Department of Agriculture, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, the Federal Alcohol Administration, and, to a more limited degree, "certain elements" in the Federal Trade Commission as the chief agencies and individuals consistently antagonistic to advertising. The statement gives assurance that publishers have no quarrel with those seeking to eliminate false and misleading advertising, recalling that publishers themselves have voluntarily achieved much in that direction.

Attempt to Restrict

"The practices of the agencies in the government, however, of using the term 'false advertising' as a mask with which to cloak a very evident desire to restrict or prohibit all advertising or subject it to Government control have been and will continue to be protested by those sincerely interested in advertising," it declares.

Governmental opposition to advertising, the association charges, took the form of "attacks on the accuracy and truth of advertising, attacks on the ground that advertising is an economic waste, elimination of advertising by groups which are under the control of some agencies, efforts to eliminate harmless 'puffery' in advertising language, the building up of consumer distrust of advertising and legislation to prohibit certain forms of advertising or advertising by certain groups and professions."

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association cited some examples of government attention to advertising:

A 1933 order by the Animal Industry Bureau of the Agriculture Department deleting from Jones' Dairy Farm Sausage advertising a jingle—"most little pigs go to market. The best little pigs go to Jones'."—on the grounds that it was misleading inasmuch as all "the best little pigs" did not necessarily "go to Jones'."

A recent Federal Trade Commission order compelling monument companies to cease advertising certain stones as "everlasting" or as "enduring forever" on the grounds that the claims were exaggerated.

Many Restrictions

Codes under the NRA imposing advertising restrictions on industries. Federal Alcohol Administration "censorship" of the liquor industry and right of the agency to review liquor advertising before publication.

A recommendation by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, that bakers avoid price increases by reducing operating costs, including advertising.

Assistant Attorney General Arnold's utterances and writings attacking advertising on the grounds that advertising helped create monopolies, and Justice Department consent decrees in anti-trust cases against the Ford and Chrysler motor companies imposing advertising restrictions upon them.

Pending price control bills before Congress giving the President what the association said was possible authority to forbid advertising of any sort.

SEC advertising restrictions which the association said had virtually eliminated "all financial advertising."

Dozens of bills frequently introduced in Congress controlling advertising.

Sloss-Sheffield To Open Two Mines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. plans to open two additional iron ore mines in north Alabama within the next two months, it was announced.

Company sources said the mines, one at Russellville and the other near Leighton, would produce approximately 360,000 tons annually for shipment to the concern's four blast furnaces in the Birmingham district.

No Personal Tax Exemption Recommended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP)—A recommendation that Congress wipe out completely all tax exemptions on personal incomes was laid before the Senate Finance Committee today by Walter A. M. Cooper, chairman of the taxation committee of the American Institute of Accountants.

Present exemptions are $2,000 for married persons and $800 for single individuals. The Treasury has recommended a reduction to $1,500 and $750, respectively.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Cooper, a resident of White Plains, N. Y., also urged that normal income taxes be withheld at the source on all payments of salaries, dividends, interest "and other fixed or determinable income." Social security taxes now are collected in a similar manner.

Five Considerations

The recommendations, Mr. Cooper said, were based on five considerations:

1. The Federal Government originally set up the income tax "to add a little 'gravy' to the federal revenue." Now, however, the levy is the Government's chief revenue producer.

2. "Our defense is being developed to protect the right of everyone to live and to earn any income whatsoever and there is no reason why every persons in the United States should not contribute a share of that burden, proportionate to the amount of income, if any.

3. "The imposition of tax on all incomes without exemption would tend to prevent inflation of prices and probably would be more helpful in accomplishing the desired result in that respect than anything heretofore suggested.

4. "The collection at the source would . . . make the problem of collection simpler than it is today. . . .

5. "Elimination of exemption would produce a very substantial amount of revenue."

Criticizing provisions of the pending $3,236,700,000 tax bill, two businessmen's witnesses told the Senate committee yesterday that non-defense expenditures could and should be reduced.

The witnesses were Laurence Arnold Tanzer, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, and Paul W. Adams, spokesman for the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut. Both suggested revision of the House-approved revenue measure, and Mr. Tanzer urged that the "hit-or-miss method of imposing a series of miscellaneous taxes" be replaced by either a general excise tax on manufacturers or a "withholding tax" on all wages, dividends and other personal income payments.

Favors Tax Basis Choice

Mr. Adams urged that the finance group retain a House-approved provision permitting corporations to compute their excess profits taxes either on the basis of invested capital or the basis of average earnings. The Treasury has favored only the invested capital method.

Ray Murphy of New York City, assistant general manager of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, asked that the revenue laws be amended so that large commercial mutual casualty and surety companies would be taxed on the same basis as capital stock companies.

He said that capital stock casualty, fire and surety companies were required to pay the same tax rates as were applied to corporations in other fields of industry, whereas large commercial mutual companies "almost completely escape the payment of Federal income taxes."

The committee agreed that after disposing of the pending $3,236,700,000 tax bill it would consider proposals for taxing mutual casualty and surety companies on the same basis as capital stock companies.

In another field of taxation, the Distilled Spirits Institute told the Finance Committee in a prepared statement today that taxes on distilled spirits had been increased 273 per cent since repeal, and "can be raised to the point where legal sales and public revenues will suffer alike to the benefit of the bootlegger and illicit producer."

Clearings Record Best Gain in Decade

NEW YORK (AP)—Reflecting the rising tide of business activity, bank clearings in leading cities recorded the widest gains this week for more than a decade.

The total, as reported by Dun & Bradstreet, was $6,421,146,000 in the week ended Aug. 20, an increase of 40.6 per cent over $4,566,968,000 in the like week a year ago. The aggregate was $562,398,000 higher than transactions in the preceding week.

Clearings at Detroit were 76.2 per cent ahead of last year and at Louisville they were 52.8. Other important gainers were Cleveland, 48; Atlanta, 46.7; Baltimore, 45.5, and New Orleans and Cincinnati each 44.6.

Keith-Albee-Orpheum

NEW YORK (AP)—Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the 26 weeks ended July 5 was $213,440 compared with $427,062 in the 26 weeks ended June 29, 1940. The company said part of the figures were estimates. The net for the 1941 period indicated earnings of $3.33 a preferred share against $6.66 a preferred share in the 1940 period. Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. owns all common stock of K-A-O Corp.

Accountants' Choice

© Moulin

Norman L. McLaren

Nominated for the presidency of the American Institute of Accountants. The election will be held at the fourth annual meeting of the institute in Detroit, Sept. 15 to 18.

Non-Defense Steel Orders to Be Held Up, States Report

NEW YORK (AP)—The magazine Iron Age predicted that most non-defense orders for steel would not be filled in the near future because of the Government's steel priority order.

"The mills," said the magazine, "are awaiting official word that they can use their own experience and discretion where necessary in determining the proper sequence of steel orders so that rolling mill schedules will not be upset and production actually lost.

"Steel mills which roll on certain sizes and types of steel for long periods before switching to another size or type are concerned with the likelihood of increasing costs as well as slower production. Large consumer industry groups, such as canners, railroads, the oil industry, and jobbers are growing still more apprehensive over their ability to obtain the necessary steel. Relief may not come until next year."

"Unless the railroads obtain a preferential rating for railroad material, including rails and track accessories, they are expected to face a serious situation after Sept. 1, when full effects of mandatory steel priorities will be felt. Steel companies have a mandate from the OPM to complete defense orders ahead of non-defense orders.

"But thousands of tons of rails now on steel company order books, and urgently needed by the railroads, have no priority rating. Completing this picture are estimates of 1942 rail requirements running as high as 1,500,000 tons. On Sept. 1, a date likely to be long remembered, large consumers of pig iron with non-defense orders face the likelihood of being cut off from supplies."

Rubber, Silk Supplies Seen Satisfactory

NEW YORK, (AP)—The rubber supply situation is reported satisfactory at the moment.

The trade is highly pleased with July gross rubber imports of 97,081 tons, which topped those of June by 50.3 per cent.

On the other hand, reflecting the OPM's conservation order, domestic rubber consumption in July declined to 68,653 tons, or 19.1 per cent under June use.

With 132,304 tons of rubber afloat to the United States as this month opened, the trade is forecasting that imports should equal or exceed 100,000 tons monthly throughout the remainder of the year.

Spokesmen for the industry said movement of rubber here in substantial amounts on Japanese vessels ceased months ago and that the financial impasse with Japan would not affect future rubber arrivals.

"We are in good shape. There is plenty of shipping space," said one rubber man. "Rubber should continue to move here freely. Our only fear, aside from international political developments, is that the defense officials, needing other things from the Orient, or needing more bottoms for movement of war goods to Russia, might take over some of our ships. If they take boats from us, the rubber situation could become bad overnight. I think, however, that the OPM knows how vitally important it is to keep rubber coming into the country at this time."

With regard to silk, business men familiar with the Far Eastern situation said that the United States and Great Britain had fully adequate supplies of silk for a long war. The material, used for parachutes and powder bags, was stocked heavily both here and in London before the freezing of Japanese funds halted U. S.-Nippon trade.

It should be remembered, however, that, despite the satisfactory position of rubber imports and silk stocks, clamps on civilian use are likely to continue.

Under order of the OPM, rubber consumption during the final six months of 1941 must not be at a faster pace than "a rate of 600,000 tons annually." Users, working with specially-drawn schedules, are reducing consumption in compliance with the order.

It looks like there will be no more silk stockings after present thrown silk supplies are used up.

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Your Daughter's Education

Looking for a junior college for your daughter in a nearby city? Or a distant location? An art school? A secretarial school? A music school? Whichever your problem, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Eire Industry 'Freezes' Pay And Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Eire Government has struck out a bold line in economic policy by the introduction of its "Standstill Order" (Emergency Powers, No. 83). Briefly, this Order prohibits any increase of wages or the payment of dividends above the existing rate or, alternatively, 6 per cent on ordinary share capital. Directors' fees must not be raised, neither is any company allowed to capitalize its assets by the issuance of further shares without official sanction.

This is drastic interference with the ordinary play of free competition in industry. Alone among the democratic countries Eire has imposed a maximum fixed wage for workers in "scheduled" industries, comprising the bulk of employees in its industries. It is now illegal for workers to demand wage advances and equally illegal for employers to grant them. Workers who defy these regulations will render themselves liable to heavy penalties, as they forfeit the protection of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, and are not entitled to any public assistance or relief. Trade unions are precluded from granting them any benefits.

Due to War

To explain this "Standstill Order," we must look at its immediate background. War conditions resulted in price increases and this led to widespread wage demands. Since 1939, workers in the Dublin area gained on an average from four shillings to five shillings per week. About 70 per cent shared in these advances. Where the awards were made on a national scale these advances applied to the whole country.

Prices continued to rise and increased costs, including wages, were put forward as justification. But the higher wages meant that there was an increased demand in the market for a reduced supply of commodities and this led directly to inflated prices.

Further wage demands were made and the country was heading straight for unlimited price inflation, which would press hardest upon the economically weak, those with limited fixed incomes and small pensions. Besides this, the Government feared a disastrous after-war slump in prices and production if it allowed wages and prices to rocket unchecked.

Its remedy was the "Standstill Order." Wages and dividends are pegged down and the Minister of Supplies refused to accept higher wages as an approved factor in the fixing of prices. From the beginning, the Government stood firmly against a higher wages policy.

It was suggested that a National Arbitration Tribunal on the British model should be set up to consider wage claims of the poorly paid. This, the Government has rejected on the ground that it would be an abdication of responsibility. Such a tribunal, they urge, would only encourage wage claims and consequent unrest, thus defeating the purpose of the Order.

Policy Tried Out

The "Standstill" policy was tried out first on the Civil Service and Public Authority employees. Their salaries long have been fixed by agreement, according to a cost-of-living sliding scale. Now the Government has fixed maximum salaries, not to be exceeded however the cost of living may advance. The Civil Service organization is challenging the validity of this in the courts. In the meantime the Government has imposed the same idea as a National wages policy.

To sum up the "Standstill Order" policy we may say (1) that the aim is to peg down wages and dividends so as to act as a brake on price inflation and (2) that the policy gains force because it helps to readjust the wage standards of the previous 20 years which were higher than those in the neighboring country. The Government will admit exceptions to the Standstill Order. But it is maintained that the country will benefit economically from its application as a general rule.

Union Bag Reports Gain In Second Quarter Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Union Bag & Paper Corporation reported net profit of $485,023 for the three months ended June 30, 1941, after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes and for anticipated additional taxes calculated at rates proposed by the Ways and Means Committee.

This is equivalent to 38 cents a share of capital stock outstanding, and compares with net profit of $416,282, or 33 cents a share, for the quarter ended March 31, 1941. Net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1940, totaled $597,773 after deducting taxes at rates provided by the Second Revenue Act of 1940, equivalent to 47 cents a share.

Alexander Calder, President, stated in his letter to stockholders that net sales of the corporation for the second quarter of 1941 amounted to $6,739,560 against $6,003,805 for the first quarter of 1941 and net sales of $5,653,483 for the quarter ended June 30, 1940.

Preference on Cotton Linters

WASHINGTON (AP)—E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense priorities director, has issued an order designed to give preference to the chemical industry and other defense needs in the processing and distribution of cotton linters. Cotton linters are the fibers adhering to the cottonseed hull after cotton has passed through a gin and they are essential to the manufacture of smokeless powder, plastics and acetate rayons.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 55-51	112	112	112
4 2½s 54-52	105.15	105.15	105.15
10 2½s 58-6	104.16	104.16	104.16

New York City Bonds

11 3s 80	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91	91	91
28 Alleghany 5s 50 st	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞
14 AmIGChem5½s 49	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108¾
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅛	108¾	108¾
30 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
11 Am WW & E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	60	60	60
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
20 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105⅞	106
7 AT&SF 4s 95	110½	110	110
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
11 AT&SF 4½s 48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79½	79½
11 A C Line 4½s 64	62¾	62½	62½
1 A C Line 5s 45	90½	90½	90½
1 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64	64	64
4 B&O 95 st A	34⅛	33¾	34⅛
5 B&O 95 st C	38	38	38
1 BO 2000 st D	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
46 B&O cv 60 st	32⅜	31¾	32
7 B&O 4s 48	61½	61¼	61¼
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	51½	51	51¼
2 B&O S W 50 st	44	44	44
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	49	49	49
1 B&K & Aroo 5s 43	86	86	86
1 Beil TPa 5s 60 C	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜
1 Beth Stl 30 5s 42	106½	106½	106½
24 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34⅝	34½	34⅝
20 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¼	71¼	71¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Buf R&P 57 st	41	40¾	41
1 Bush Term 5s 55	52	52	52
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76	76	76
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	105½	105½	105½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102¼	101¾	102¼
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
19 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
16 Can Pac 5s 54	82	81½	82
27 Can Pac 4½s 60	78½	78	78½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	63	63	63
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¾	96½	96½
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14½	14¼	14½
2 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	53	53¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¼	71	71¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18½	18½	18½
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 CGO 3½s 96 D	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 CGO rfg 3½s 96E	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
12 C B&Q rfg 5s 71	75¾	73¾	75¾
1 C B&Q 4¼s 77	68¼	67¾	68¼
15 C B&Q 4s Ill 49	93¼	92½	93½
5 C B&Q 3½s Ill 49	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
19 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30¼	30	30¼
12 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	37¼	37	37
1 Ch GW 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
43 C M S P&P 5s 75	11⅛	11¼	11¼
12 C M S P&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅜	2¾
1 C M&S P 3½s 89 B	39½	39½	39½
2 C&N W rfg 5s 2037	20	20	20
7 C&N W gm 5s 87	28¾	28⅝	28¾
3 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	28½	28½	28½
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21⅜	2	21⅜
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18½	18¼	18½
16 Chi&NW 4s 87	28	27¾	28
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14½	14¼	14½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
30 CRI&P 4s 88	22¾	22½	22½
18 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13½	13¼	13⅜
5 CTHte&SE rfg 5s 60	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53	53	53
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	108½	108½	108½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
21 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	22¼	21⅞	22¼
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53½	53⅜	53½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109	109	109
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75⅛	75	75⅛
1 Col F&I 5s 70	81½	81½	81½
37 Col&So 4½s 80	22¼	21¾	22
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104	104	104
57 Coml Mack inc 69 ww	55¾	57	57
25 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111	111	111
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109	109
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¼	107⅜
4 Conti-tal Oil 2¼s 48	106½	106½	106½
9 Crane 2¼s '50	101	101	101
5 Cuba RR 6s '46	21½	21½	21½
5 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Dayton P&L 3s '70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅜	54½	54½
23 D & R G 4½s '36	16	15¾	16
246 D & R G 4s '36	16⅜	15⅜	16
147 D & R G West 5s '78	15¾	14¾	15½
27 D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Det Ed 3s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	103½	103½	103½
6 Dul Missabe & N 1st 5s'62	108½	108½	108½
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Elec Auto L 2¼s '50	101½	101½	101½
2 Elgin Joliet & E 3¼s'70	105½	105½	105½
24 Erie rfg 5s '67	31⅛	31	31⅛
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	31¾	31	31
11 Erie 1st 4s '96	91	90¾	90¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	57	57	57
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10 Erie cv 4s '53 B	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
2 Erie 4½s '57 wi	101	101	101
5 Erie & Jer 6s '55	94¾	94½	94¾
17 Erie 4s '95 wi	82⅛	81⅞	81⅞
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	116½	116¼	116½
7 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	50	50	50
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	106	106	106
12 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	93⅝	93⅝
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	89½	89½	89½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46G	101¼	101½	101½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98	98	98
62 G Bay&W deb B	10¼	9¾	9⅞
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71½	71½	71½
2 Gulf M&Oh cv 5s 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	97	97	97
6 Housatonic 5s 37	63	63	63
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38¾	38	38¾
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42¾	42½	42¾
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¼	11	11¼
4 Hu2Shell rel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
51 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	94½	94⅛	94½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	71½	71½	71½
12 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54½	54½	54½
14 NYNHGT cv 6s 48	28	23	28
10 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	46	46	46
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
6 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6 NY2O & W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 NY Ry 6s 58 st	106	106	106
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	25	25	25
1 Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127½	127½
2 Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	103½	103½	103½
12 Nor Pac 6s2047	64½	64	64½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50¼	50¼	50¼
36 Nor Pac 4s 97	71½	71⅜	71⅜
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	69½	69½	69½
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41½	41¾
10 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108	108	108
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	109	109	109
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82½	82½	82½
25 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
7 Para Piet cv 3½s 47	97½	97½	97½
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	53½	53½	53½
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
13 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	107¾	107⅝	107¾
8 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅜	105½	105⅜
19 Penn R R 4½s deb 70	93⅜	93	93⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102½	102½	102½
3 Pen RR 4s 48 st	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89	89	89
10 Peoria&P Un 3½s 74	108	108	108
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	73	72½	72½
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108	108	108
2 PhilBnk&W 4½s 81D	109½	109½	109½
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26½	26½	26½
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 Pitt Steel 4s 50	100	99⅞	99⅞
14 Pitts&W Va 4½s 58A	65¼	65	65⅛
8 Pitt&WVa 4½s 39B	65	64¾	65
60 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	65¼	64⅞	65
26 Porti Gen E 3¼s 66	87⅜	86½	87⅜
1 Readg 4½s 97A	81	81	81
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	66	66	66
1 Rep Stl 5½s 54	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
18 Rep Steel 4½s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Rep Steel 4½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
16 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	48	47⅞	48
25 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	15¼	15	15¼
5 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	110	110	110
46 R I A&L 4½s 34	14	13½	14
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 St L Pb Scs 5s 59	78½	78	78¼
15 St L S F 5s 50 B	15	15	15
99 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15	15⅛
2 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13½	13½	13½
5 St L S W rfg 5s 90	19½	19½	19½
10 St L SW 4s 89	75½	75⅛	75½
6 St Paul Un Dep 5s 72	111½	111½	111½
17 S A&A Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
79 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7⅜	7⅝
10 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	13½	13½	13½
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	15	15	15
17 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7 Sea A L rfg 4s 59c	5⅞	5½	5½
50 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99½	99¾
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97½	97½
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	31	31	31
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107⅞	107⅞	107¾
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51½	51¼	51½
68 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜
37 So Pac 4½s 69	51½	51⅜	51½
25 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64¼	63⅞	64¼
18 So Pac cit 4s 49	48¾	48½	48¾
7 So Pac 3¾s 46	68¼	69	69¼
65 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52⅜	52	52⅜
3 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 South Ry 6⅔s 56	86	86	86
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	81¾	81¾	81¾
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	81	90¾	90¾
32 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61¼	61¼
5 Spokane Int 5s 55	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	105	105
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 T R A St L 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67	66⅝	66⅝
4 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 79	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
7 U S Rub 5s 47	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 U S Steel 1.62s 45	100½	100½	100½
19 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	102¾	102⅜	102¾
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	103	103	103
5 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
5 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	109	108⅞	109
212 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	19½	18½	19¼
29 Wabash 1st 5s '39	68¾	68½	68½
188 Wabash 5s '80 D	19	18	18¾
21 Wabash Om 3½s '41	19½	19½	19½
108 Wabash 5s '76 B	19¼	18	19
99 Wabash 4½s '78 C	18	17¼	17¾
17 Wabash Des M 4s '39	25	24½	25
4 Wabash Det & Chi 5s'41	73	73	73
5 Walwrth 4s '55	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	96¼	96¼	96¼
16 Warren Bros 6s '41	79	77½	79
4 West Shore 4s 2361	51⅜	51	51
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	48¼	48	48
4 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	103¾	103	103⅜
23 Westn Md 4s '52	91½	90⅜	90⅜
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	26	26	26
5 Western Un 5s '51	87	86⅝	87
6 Western Un 5s '60	84¾	84½	84½
6 Western Un 4½s '50	84⅝	84½	84½
1 Wh & L E 4s '49	114¾	114¾	114¾
27 Wheel Stl 3¼s '66	94¾	94⅜	94¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	106	106	106
10 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s'47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
22 Wis Cen 4s '49	41¼	40⅜	40⅜
2 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5 Young S&T 3¼s '60	101½	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

21 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67	67	67
10 Argentine 4½s 48	90	90	90
30 Argentine 4½s 71	76	76	76
1 Australia 5s 57	72	72	72
1 Austria 7s 57	7	7	7
2 Belgium 6s 55	81	81	81
2 Berlin City 6s 58	8½	8½	8½
16 Brazil 8s 41	21¼	20¾	21¼
32 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18¼	18	18¼
37 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18½	18	18⅜
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	19	19	19
7 Buen A 3s 84	38	37½	37½
5 Buen A 4½s 57	52½	52½	52½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	52½	52½	52½
4 Buen A 4½s 75	53⅜	53¼	53¼
26 Canada 4s 60	101½	101	101½
1 Canada 3¼s 61	92½	92½	92½
6 Canada 3s 67	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞
1 Chile MtBk6⅝s61 asd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5 Chile Mtge Bk 6s62 asd	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1 Chile 6s 60 asd	13	13	13
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13	13	13
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13	13	13
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	13	13	13
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60	12	12	12
20 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝
6 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	37¾	37½	37⅝
11 Colomb 3s 70	30¼	30	30⅛
1 Copenhag 5s 52	27½	27	27½
6 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	90	90	90
1 Cuba 5½s 45	93½	93½	93½
1 Buba 5½s 53	103	103	103
1 Buba 5½s 77	67¼	67¼	67¼
7 Den 6s 42 wd	66	65	65
1 Ger Gov 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	9	9
1 Italy 7s 1951	21½	21½	21½
5 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	8½	8¼	8½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	72½	72½	72½
27 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	55½	55	55½
31 Panama 3½s 67 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Pernambuco 7s 47	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
5 Peru 7s 59	7¼	7¼	7¼
36 Peru 1st 6s 60	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
24 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7⅛	7	7⅛
5 Poland 8s 50	9	9	9
3 Poland 4½s 63 asd	7	7	7
10 Porto Alegr 7½s 66	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Queensld 7s 41	99	99	99
4 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Sante Fe Provi4s 64	60½	60½	60½
51 Sao Paulo Jan 7s 40	61¼	59	61
8 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	6½	6½	6½

Bond Sales: Total today, 4,903,000. Previous day 4,936,700. Week ago 5,693,800 Year ago 4,308,000. Two years ago 7,347,050. Jan. 1 to date 1,381,757,625. Year ago 1,000,294,275. Two years ago 1,045,555,375.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Altorfer Bros. pf	$1	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 25
Am P S Co pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 30
Cen&SWUt $7 pf	$1.75	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 30
do $6 pf	$1.50	..	Sep. 20	Aug. 30
Rockwood & Co pf	$1.25	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 19
WthgP&MTcpfA $7	$7½	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
do cpf B $7	$7½	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 27

Extra

Asbestos Corp	15c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Cariboo G Q Mines	2c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Nti Folding Box Co	25c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Tacony-Pal Br	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
do Br A	25c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15

Irregular

Keystone Stl & Wire	25c	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Mesta Mach	75c	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Mock-J-Voeh'ger	12½c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Pure Oil, 5¼ pf	$1.25	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Thomson El Wldg	$1.50	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 19

Increased

Morgan (JP)&Co.	$1.50	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 2

Stock

Fiscal Fd (Bk. Shrs.), 2½		..	Sep. 15	Aug. 15

Final

Premier Shrs	20c	..	Aug. 15	....

Initial

Stand Stoker new	50c	..	Sep. 2	Aug. 25

Interim

Br Am Tobacco	7d	..	Sep. 30	
Ca Crushed Stone	10c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Intl Coal & Coke	1½d	..	Sep. 10	Sep. 4

Regular

Am C & Cigar	$2	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
do pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Oct.	15	Sep. 15
Asbestos Corp	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Assoc Invest	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Assoc Invest pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 12
Barlow & Seelig M	15c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Beech Cr R R	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Birmingham Gas pr pf	$7½	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Boston Elev Ry	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Ca Malt Co	50c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 30
Cariboo G Q Mines	4c	Oct.	1	Sep. 3
Ches & Ohio Ry	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 8
do pf A	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
Compo Sh Mach	62½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
do vtc	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Crucible Steel pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Dominion Textile	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Driver Harris	60c	..	Sep. 25	Sep. 16
do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
First Bank Stock	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Foote Burt Co	50c	..	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Franklin Co D pf	15c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Hollinger Cons G M	5c	..	Sep. 9	Aug. 26
Hudson's Bay Co	2½%	..	Sep. 12	Aug. 22
Intl Vitamin	7½c	..	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Landis Mch	10c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
L'sville G&E A,B	37½c	Q	Sep. 25	Aug. 30
Mohawk Carp M	50c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Ohio Finance	40c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Patterson-Sargent	25c	Q	Sep. 2

Uruguay Suspends Pro-Nazi Deputy By Unanimous Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — A pioneer in exposing and suppressing subversive nazi activities in South America, Uruguay carries forward its veteran program, while Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and other countries mature their more recent drives.

Uruguayans have long been in earnest about curbing Naziism. One of their latest moves has been to deprive a totalitarian Deputy, Alejandro Kayel, of his parliamentary status for an indefinite period. The Chamber of Deputies reached this decision after seven hours of debate on the report of the committee which investigated his conduct.

Señor Kayel is the editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper Libertad, suspended soon after its debut because of its anti-democratic contents. The wrath of the Chamber was aroused by imputations against the honesty of its members. The Government itself was affected by insulting references to democratic nations with which it has friendly relationships.

Libertad was temporarily suspended on the initiative of the special commission which investigates illegal associations. The Chamber of Deputies, after suspending its editor, took up the question of his newspaper, and appointed a committee to find a legal formula for permanent closure.

The Señor Kayel case has provoked fresh parliamentary debates which have served to confirm the feeling of members of all parties that Nazi propaganda and infiltration must be ended before the democratic regime can be improved, while national defense must be prepared for an eventual emergency.

Dr. Emilio Frugoni, Socialist leader, cited Señor Kayel's conduct as typical of the totalitarian outlook. He had preferred to make baseless charges in the columns of the newspaper rather than before the Chamber to which, as a member, it was his duty first to come.

Every section of the Chamber was represented in the unanimous vote. The Roman Catholic member, Dardo Regules, and the Communist Eugenio Gomez were among the most emphatic in declaring that Señor Kayel could not remain.

Princess Has Birthday But Cake Has No Icing

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP)—Princess Margaret Rose, 11, had a birthday cake without icing—because of food restrictions—today. She spent the day in the country with the King and Queen.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern; good profits. Finest 51 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval Doehla, S-83, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY EASY Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name. 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe Dept. 48, Rochester, N Y

REAL ESTATE

428 NEW ENGLAND HOMES FOR $1

Hundreds of good pictures and descriptions of farms, homes, camps and acreage selected for charm and fair prices. Send $1 to PREVIEWS, INC., 342 Madison Ave., New York, or 50 Congress St., Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck N. Y

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Mid-town Section—Attractively furnished 2-room apt. available for 2 months, suitable one person. Tel. MU 6-7588

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

Phipps Garden Apartments

Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y.
(Only 25 minutes from Grand Central)
1½ to 5½ rooms $36 up

Modern apartments in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees and flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social room. Free private playground. A camera club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.
5101 39th Avenue, L. I. City
(Corner 30th St. and 39th Ave.)

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.

Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue N Y C TR 4-0680

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

VERY spacious private home situated on 350 acre hilltop, Harrison, Maine, welcomes children, Christian Scientists, who need special care and training. Private tutoring or public school. Wonderful outdoor life. References required. Address Miss Rogers, Secretary, Summit Spring Manor, Harrison, Maine.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-8973.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS

FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted.

CHARLES E. MORRIS
In the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th
On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Woman for housekeeper and cook; man for gardener; handy knowledge general farm work; country all year. Write Box K-10, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN OR MAN for second work; driver's license preferred; fond of children. Call BIG. 8611.

Local Classified *(Continued)*

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSEMAID or Mother's helper and cook, general maid wanted for family, Cleveland, O., in winter, East in summer; good home, state experience and references. Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL MAID—Efficient and fond of children. Nice modern home. Small family, wages moderate. Phone LASell 6286 (Waban, Mass.)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA—Beautiful Lake home, 150 feet directly facing Lake Carlos; 2 story modern home built for summer and winter; 3 bedrooms; garage. Write Clara M. Jacke, 608 16th Street, Oakland, California.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, MASS.—62 Bradford St. Comfortable Home; 4 bedrooms, attractive grounds; desirable neighborhood. References asked. Apply realtors of district, $55 month.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC
67th St., cor Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's office, part time, 11 West 42 Street, Suite 1982.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake, 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$25; folder. Season May-Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; adjacent Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $18 and $18 weekly

CRAIGMONT-in-the-CATSKILLS — For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

MAPLELAWN, in the beautiful Litchfield Hills and lake region, welcomes guests for rest or recreation. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. F. H. Smith, New Preston, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing — all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY & FURNISHINGS

of Rest Home, established 1900, for sale. Ideal location in Wellesley, Mass. Must arrange own financing. For details write Box K-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Stamford, Conn., 2 beautiful houses, 7 rooms, 8 rooms, 2 baths, newly decorated; oil heaters; double attached garage; sun decks, terrace, solariums, screened porches; plot 55x265; landscaped; convenient trains, schools, bus; 5 min. to Sound; ultra modern kitchen; linoleum, Venetians.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—268 Mass. Ave. Nice front room in home with two people; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Ken. 4851.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive (93)—Large, attractive room; running water, adjacent bath; river view; breakfast optional; references. RI. 9-5122.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN to sell well known cosmetics and toiletries used by both men and women. Highest commission and bonus paid. Call Rittenhouse 5096 (Philadelphia, Pa.).

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED

SMALL family desires cottage on private estate—house or apartment in Bronxville or vicinity accessible to Bronxville Schools; $50-$60. Jacobsen, 636 Serpentine Rd., Staten Island, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes, J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4403. Get our offer before selling

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: 5-7113 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit
READ'S
New Spalding Shop
now
Just East of
READ'S MAIN STORE
ON JOHN STREET

Iced Postum
BEHRENS' MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

SHOE THEM BACK TO SCHOOL
in "Footbuilders", the famous shoes for children of all ages.
Exclusive with
HOWLAND'S

'CORTLEY CLOTHES'
for
College and Prep School
$16.50 to $22.50
Everything Students Wear
FOSTER-BESSE
936 MAIN

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesdays 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH *(Continued)*

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
AUGUST 16-22
One Night in Lisbon—Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll
A Very Young Lady—Jane Withers
AUGUST 23-26
Moon Over Miami—Don Ameche, Betty Grable, Robt. Cummings
Pirates on Horseback—William Boyd
AUGUST 27-28
She Knew All the Answers—Franchot Tone, Joan Bennett
I Married Adventure—Mrs. Osa Johnson

Daisy Ice Crushers $3.75
Ice Cube Crushers $1.80
Juicer $2.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Craig Electrical Co.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3610 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Coombs
FLORIST INC.
744 MAIN STREET

Girls Going Back to School!
SADDLE OXFORDS
BASS' WEEJUNS
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

MERIDEN

THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
PLUMBING and HEATING
CONTRACTORS
Gilbarco Oil Burners
327 State Street Phone 1199
Established 1872

MIDDLETOWN

Sears' August Furniture and Rug Sale
and Rug Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
BIG SAVINGS on
Everything for the Home
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

Get to know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

REINER, PICKHARDT & DUNN
At 3.98 and 5.00
'Joan Miller' Jr. Back-to-School Dresses
At 1.19
New Wash Dresses
for the Little Miss—2-14 years
127 Main Street Tel. 1409

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAD

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

Painting and Decorating
Charles L. Fisher
60 COLONIAL BOULEVARD
West Haven, Conn., Phone 9-2738

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN *(Continued)*

Howards CLEANERS.

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

SHARTENBERG'S
Devoted to your better living
Free Parking for Customers,
Chapel St. (on same side as store), just over R. R. Cut

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Summer Clearance Sale ⅓ Off
All Sport Goods, Picnic Equipment, etc. Skis were $17.50 now $11.67.
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk

Angevine
Furniture Company
16 No. Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 6-0256

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Tel. 6-5430

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 ATLANTIC STREET
AUGUST FUR SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
Savings from 35% to 40%

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
LOOMCRAFT DRESSES for CHILDREN
Yes—it's time to get the children's wardrobe ready for school!
You will surely want to see our new line of LOOMCRAFT DRESSES at only $1.00 each. Sizes 1 to 16 years.

Start the school year with "Zoric" cleaned suits and dresses.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

Buy All Your Winter Bedding Now
Blankets and Domestics
All our famous makes at extremely low prices.
Sale Starts August 7th
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET PHONE 4-4822
We are now fully stocked with a glorious selection of new fall apparel featuring a large assortment of smart wearables for the young man going away to school.

The New Fall Draperies
have just arrived. We must have the right drapes for your room
See them now, $2.98 to $12.98.
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 Bank Street

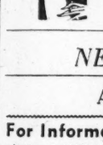
Enjoy Life Outdoors!
Tennis and Golf Equipment—Tents, Cots, Hammocks, Stoves, and Jugs for Camping.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
63 GRAND STREET

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Have a Lovely Home for Less"
August Furniture Sale

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies. Chamber Music. Operas. Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732



Open 9:30-8:00 P. M.
Closed Wed. 1:00 P. M.
MARY KAY
Phone Appointments
CH. 9692
3811 OLD YORK ROAD

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save Work . . . Save Money with these helpful Killip Services
Curtains expertly laundered and refinished . . . blankets washed the "woolen-mills way" and new bindings sewed on . . . pillows sanitized . . . rugs cleaned by safe methods . . . frayed collars and cuffs on men's shirts replaced with new sanforized ones.
These are just a few of the services which have made the name Killip a symbol for time saving and money saving in thousands of homes.
Get The **Killip** *Quality*
LAUNDERING COMPANY
FOR SERVICE - - Phone 5-3311

White or Blue Crushed Stone for Driveways
"BLACKBURN for BUILDING MATERIAL"

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y
PHONE 4-2104

Buy Whitney Furniture During August and Save 10% to 50%
WHITNEYS
Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
881 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

BINGHAMTON

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5561 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

FURNITURE AND FUR SALES CONTINUE
Foresighted and economy-minded folks are buying now in these August Sales. When you investigate our high quality and low prices you will understand their reasons. Don't delay. Come in today.
at McLEAN'S

Classic College Clothes
and
MORTON CO'Y
are synonymous
37 COURT ST.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
Complete Plank Steak Dinner $1.00
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Full Course
Luncheon 60c-75c, Sunday Dinners $1.25, Dinner $1.00, Sunday Supper 75c
Club luncheons, dinners, wedding, shower and bridge parties thoughtfully planned, skillfully executed.
For Reservations Phone BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., Cor. of Bronxville Rd.
Corner of Bronxville Rd.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3330 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

One Location Only
MELDRUM BROS.
General Tires—Autolite Batteries
1432 Delaware Ave. Phone
Near Delavan GR. 9763

Kamphausen Co.
Jewelers
"For the Unusual"
Engagement and Wedding Rings Reasonably Priced
291 Delaware Ave. CL. 5092 Second Floor

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW TURBANWAY
and other types of
Permanent Waving

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedebindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

SCHOOL CLOTHES
Last Longer, Keep Neater when Cleaned Regularly
Send School Clothes Now!
ROBISON & SMITH, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 343
Hornell, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Sterling SILVER
in Lasting Gifts
$1.00 to $50.00
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS
136 E. STATE STREET

Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

Beat Rising Prices in
Rothschild's
August Sale of Furniture

SWAN SOAP
8 WAYS BETTER
Try it!
Atwater's Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2261

JAMESTOWN

PRINTZ'S
FINAL CLEARANCE
of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing and Furnishings

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2802 Delaware Ave. De. 3694

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes *for Women*
Health Spot Shoes *for Men*
Simplex Flexies *for Children*
2830 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

BERT WILSON'S
"The Accommodating Food Merchant"
Quality Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
2960 Delaware Avenue
Prompt Delivery Phone De. 4810

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Long Island

BALDWIN

Roulston's SELF-SERVICE STORES
at
323-325 North Grand Avenue
Near Jay Boulevard
Lowest Prices on Quality Foods

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAr ROCKAWAY 7-5179

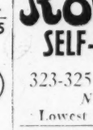
FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS, VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

SUPER SHELL and the NEW GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
Consult Us Before Purchasing Your Tires
BROTHERS SERVICE STATION
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

Consult Clara P. Andrews ABOUT YOUR HAIR



And feel confident of excellent results. Beautiful permanents. All branches of beauty culture.
154-22 Northern Blvd.
FL. 9-2813
Moderate Prices

BACK TO SCHOOL IN STYLE by STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 Main Street Free Parking
OPEN EVENINGS

FLUSHING CANDY SHOPPE
Famous for Home-Made Candies and French Ice Cream
Roasters and Salters of every nut grown
Freshly salted every day.
Home Cooking
41-28 Main Street FL. 9-9078
DELIVERY SERVICE

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y
Phone Independence 3-5535

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING *(Continued)*

AUGUST SALE
of Beautiful Fur Coats and Capes at Spectacular Savings
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
41-16 Main Street Ph. Ind. 3-5255

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones FL 9-6077 FL 9-6089

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Radios and Victrola Combinations
R.C.A.—PHILCO—G.E.—ZENITH and EMERSON
Largest Display in Freeport

SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"THE RELIABLE STORE"
45 S. Main Street Phone Free. 5414

UNITED FOOD STORE
HERMAN REIMER, Prop.
FRUITS—DELICATESSEN
GROCERIES—FROSTED FOODS
27 SO. MAIN STREET
We Deliver Call Freeport 813-923

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 1695

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop

Flowers for Easter
Plants—Cut Flowers
Corsages
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

WILLARD'S
Willard E. Noyes, Prop.
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
Now On. All odds and ends and discontinued items at 20% to 50% reduction.
113 Middle Neck Road, Opposite Playhouse
WE GIVE TRADE TOKENS

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAM HAZELTON TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

Sinclair Oils
Telephone Hempstead 5231
Exide Batteries Service Station
Newman Court Service
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
Newman Court and S. Franklin Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
ED. MOLE BILL WEIT

August Sales
Savings 10 to 25%
ALBERT'S FURNITURE Co., Inc.
267 Front Street

Beach and Lawn Furniture
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
405 Front Street Hempstead 1034

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

JIM'S SHELL STATION
Clinton St. Van Cott Ave.
HEMPSTEAD 2633
Goodyear Tires—Tubes—Batteries
Accessories

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS
BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"*Your* OLDSMOBILE *Dealer*"
Main and Bedell Streets
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service
Parts
Tels. Hempstead 6100
Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARVEY'S
LUGGAGE AND GIFT SHOP
Trunks—Bags—Leather Goods
and Novelties
Ph. NEwtown 9-6085 37-52 82nd St.

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market
in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Night and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

FALL FUR SALE
Queens Retail Furrier
Hollander Dyed and
Blended Furs
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Dulion's
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Served from Noon to 8:00
37-38 90th STREET HA. 6-1079

Announcing
The HARPER METHOD SHOP
under the new management of a
HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
MISS ADA BOYSEN
40-33 82nd St. Jackson Theater Building
TELEPHONE, HA. 4-2591
Shampooing Finger Waving
Care of the Hair and Skin
A Visit From You Will Be Appreciated

EUNICE
Millinery Shops
83 St. and Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Hts.
45-26 46th Street, Sunnyside
37-26 Junction Boulevard, Corona

To express love or friendship,
sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox
Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber
Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

JAMAICA

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7755

Ada Fennell
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Pfaff
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture
in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—Malverne

COMMUNITY
SELF SERVICE FOOD STORE
287 Hempstead Ave.
Malverne, L. I.
Phone Lyn 1055

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

Long Island

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED
Hempstead and 99th Ave.
Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 6-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2654
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers
for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

FURNITURE
Rugs—Draperies—Upholstering
Colonial Galleries
WILLIAM H. DAYTON, Pres.
139 Tulip Avenue *Floral Park 4455*

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 20 Years Virginia 9-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners Receptions Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

HUETTINGER'S
BEAUTY SALON
85-15 Jamaica Ave.
Vi. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

KAISER'S
BAKE SHOP
SEE BAKING DONE
ON THE PREMISES
FRONT STREET (Opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

Harry Hobby Al. Nill
MAYTAG WASHER
& IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
Washers, Ironers, Vacuums
Refrigerators, Oil Burners
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	A	P	P	H	O		S	I	N	G
O	H	I	O	■	N	A	I	L	■	R
L	E	T	■	L	Y	N	X	■	B	E
I	M	■	T	E	X	T	■	B	E	E
D	■	M	O	A	■	■	F	E	R	N
■	C	A	R	R	A	G	E	E	N	■
C	O	R	N	■	■	O	L	T	■	J
H	O	E	■	H	I	L	T	■	T	I
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C	■	M	I	T	E	■	Z	E	N	O
K	E	L	P	■	Z	U	N	I	G	A

786

Long Island

ST. ALBANS

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of
INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St. Phone
St. Albans Laurelton 8-4909

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES, EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES, CHANEL, LENTHERIC, MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASK US
about the New Automobile
Financial Responsibility Law
This affects every New York Car owner and operator.
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
All Kinds of Insurance
Phone MO-8-6500

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Mo. 8-7520 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Refurnish Your Home
at great savings during our
AUGUST SALE
BURGER'S 26-28 Water St., Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

Leaf's Inc.
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ALL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
GARDEN FURNITURE
Up-to-Date Gas Station
NEW ROCHELLE 6-5050 458 NORTH AVE.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• SPORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
825 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH! Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

NIAGARA FALLS

Mitchell's Service Station
Blue Sunoco Products
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
BUFFALO AVE. Near Grand Island Bridge

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. SH. 8-6677
GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
CARL'S
Homemade Salads
Jellies, etc.
544 86th St., Brooklyn

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S CAMPUS HANGOUT
Opens this week.
You'll find your back-to-college outfit in this new shop at Luckey's . . . and you'll also find in case you don't know your way around, three young ladies to help you. There's Kay Mahoney of St. Elizabeth's College, Sally Lockwood of Cornell and Selma Simon of Vassar. They'll steer you around and give you the benefit of their experience, budgetary and all.

LUCKEY PLATT & COMPANY

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

THE UP-TO-DATE CO.
August Sale
of Fine Furs

ROCHESTER

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 6108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE
Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
& SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance
of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
OF PITTSFORD, N. Y.
wishes to announce the starting of a new dairy store in Rochester at 1187 Culver Road, corner of Melville Street. Stop for one of those famous milk shakes, sodas, ice cream or sandwiches.
Phones: Monroe 6616—Pittsford 56

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
Individual Service
363 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Phone W. P. 2066

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Stamp collectors will recall the beautiful series of pictorial stamps by Falkland Islands in 1933 and in 1938. There were twelve values to each set and the stamp designs were varied enough to give an excellent portrayal of the Islands with their domestic and wild life. Recently some of the colors of the 1938 stamps have been changed. The 1-penny and 2d. values have been withdrawn from sale. A new 1d. value, violet and black, shows the Battle Memorial which was pictured on the 2d. of the 1938; a new 2d. value in red and black to denote that this colony is affiliated with the "Free France" movement. Wallis and Futuna Islands have likewise overprinted twenty-seven values of the current set of stamps.

Germany—The new series of postage stamps carry the likeness of Adolf Hitler, facing to the right.

Slovakia—Word has been received that the stamps of Slovakia are now being printed in Hungary, old values being reissued on Hungary's watermarked paper showing the double cross.

Spain—New airmail stamps have been created by overprinting "Correo Aereo" on the 5-centimos, 10 c., 15 c., and 30 c. values of the Franco Government series of 1936.

From the Falkland Islands, Ceylon, Germany, and New Caledonia

pictures the Black-Necked Swan shown on the 1d. value of the 1938 series, and a new value, 3d. in blue and black, pictures the Flock of Sheep shown on the 2½d. value of the 1938 series. The new 3d. value is pictured here and is representative of the main industry of the Islands, that of sheep raising. A fine likeness of a Romney Marsh ram is pictured on the ½d. value of the 1933 issue.

Stamps From Other Countries

Aden—Portraits of the Sultans of Qa'ati and Kathiri will appear on the stamps for these two protected states which are soon to be released. The higher values will be of pictorial design.

Argentina—On the 5-centavos value just released, is pictured an equestrian statue of Julio Argentino Roca, erected to the memory of the country's sixth constitutional President.

Bulgaria—This week we illustrate the 2-leva value described last week. The design pictures parcel post mail being loaded in an express car at the station platform.

Ceylon—The 6c. value of the 1935 pictorial issue has been surcharged with a new value "3 cents" in black. The stamp design shows a picture of the Colombo Harbor with a portrait head of King George VI in an oval frame at the upper left-hand corner of the design. The color of the stamp is blue and black.

French Colonies—A series of thirty-five values in the New Caledonia's current stamps has been overprinted "France Libre"

Bulgarian parcel post stamp

10c. special delivery rotary-press issue of 1927 (1922 design). These electric-eye stamps will be placed on sale at the Philatelic Agency and the Washington, D. C., post office on Sept. 8, 1941. However, because of the small number of identification marks on each sheet of these stamps, it is not feasible for either the Washington post office or the Philatelic Agency to accept first-day covers for servicing.

The receipts of the Philatelic Agency for the month of July, 1941, from the sale of postage stamps to collectors amounted to $55,725.49.

"American Press" Maiden-Voyage Covers

The Seamen's Church Institute of New York will service maiden-voyage covers for collectors on the first sailing of the United States Lines freighter "American Press." Covers will be mailed in Australia and bear the stamp of that country. Orders for covers should be sent to the S.S. American Press Cover Agency, 25 South Street, New York, N. Y. The charge is 15c. per cover and should be sent in coin or money order not later than Sept. 10. Do not send self-addressed envelopes or stamps. The covers will show a drawing of the new ship in two colors with the house flag and the American flag intertwined.

Proceeds of the sale of all United States Lines covers will be donated to the Seamen's Church Institute of New York. Since the war the Institute has welcomed hundreds of crews of torpedoed vessels to its thirteen-story building. Eighty per cent of the seamen served are American citizens.

United States

The Government Post Office Department has announced that the next stamps to be issued with electric-eye perforations are the ½-cent and 1c. denominations of the regular series of 1938, and the

Where Would You Find—

1. The oldest incorporated school in the United States?
2. The "Black Sea Riviera"?
3. A mongoose?
4. The four states represented in the Confederate Congress, which did not pass ordinances of secession?
5. The site of a large Naval Aviation Shore Base in New Jersey?
6. A white squall?
7. Gravesend?
8. The home state of Senator Arthur Capper?
9. The famous English school founded by Henry VI?
10. Killarney Lakes.

(Answers appear on this page.)

Largest Contribution

A two-ton duraluminum gate from New York's Triborough Bridge was a large item donated in the recent national drive to collect aluminum for defense.

Where Would You Find—

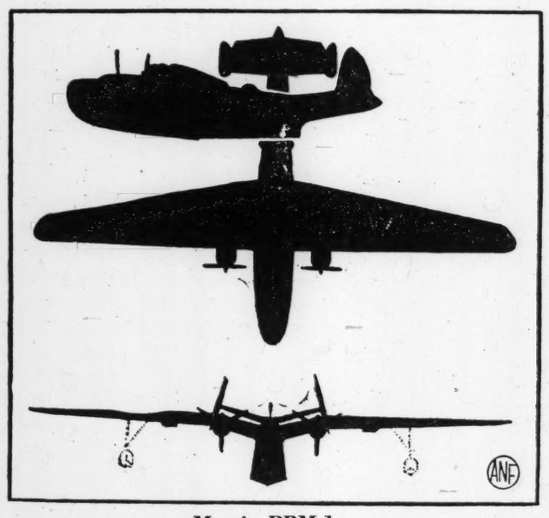
(Answers)

1. Phillips Andover Academy for boys at Andover, Mass.; established in 1778 by Samuel Phillips.
2. The stretch of coast between the Caucasus Mountain Range and the sea in the U. S. S. R.
3. A weasel-like animal of India, which is able to destroy venomous snakes.
4. Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky.
5. Lakehurst.
6. A small tropical whirlwind having no accompanying cloud but a white patch above the storm center.
7. A port of entry in southeastern England; an ancient market town.
8. Kansas.
9. Eton College in Buckinghamshire was intended as a preparatory school for King's College, Cambridge; founded 1440.
10. Near Killarney, in southwestern Ireland.

Daily Quotation

NO MAN is worth his salt who is not ready at all times to risk his body, to risk his well-being, to risk his life, in a great cause.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Know America's Planes



Martin PBM-1

The long-range patrol bomber has been perfected by the American aircraft industry to meet the needs of the far-ranging U. S. Navy. Pictured here is one of the newest of these flying boats—the Martin PBM-1, which has an extremely long range and a heavy defensive armament. Note the gull wing design (which lifts the propellers well above the heavy spray kicked up during take-offs), the retracting wing floats and the sharp dihedral (upward slant) of the tail plane.

In Lighter Vein

Looking Ahead

The latest comment on our automotive civilization comes from a Navajo Indian and is worth a moment's thought.

An official in the Indian bureau at Washington had the idea that the Indian schools should give the young men courses in auto repairing so they could earn a living in the neighboring white men's towns. The Indian bureau teachers mostly approved but the venerable Navajo chief refused to let the boys of his tribe take the course.

"What good will such work do our youths," he asked, "when the white man and his cars are gone?"

Helping Out

Lady of the House (reprovingly): "These biscuits appear to be smaller than usual."

Cook: "Yes, madam. I made them smaller so that you would have less to find fault with."

Nonchalance

A fellow got on the bus with a hundred-pound bomb under his arm and sat down.

"What's that you've got on your lap?" asked the conductor.

"It's a delayed action bomb I'm taking to the police station," came the answer.

"Lumme," said the conductor, "you don't want to carry a thing like that on your lap. Put it under the seat!"—Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Governors Limit the speed of some trucks and buses?

Various types of governors have been developed for use on trucks and buses to check motor racing and excessive speeds.

One means of governing the engine speed was inherited from steam engine practice. The governor consists essentially of two balls or weights pivoted in such a manner as to lie close to the governor shaft when the engine speeds are low. However, as the engine speed approaches the limit set, the weights tend to fly out from the shaft due to centrifugal force. As they move out they pull a sliding collar back, actuating a lever which closes the governor throttle valve in the intake manifold, cutting down the supply of gasoline to the cylinders. As the engine speed reduces, the operating parts are returned to neutral position by the pressure of a spring.

Another type of governor uses water pressure in its operation. The circulating water of the cooling system impinges on a diaphragm. As the speed of the engine increases, the flow of water becomes more rapid and the consequent increased water pressure forces the diaphragm down. The moving of the diaphragm operates a linkage to close the throttle and slow down the engine speed. As the water pressure then decreases, a spring returns the diaphragm to its original position and opens the throttle valve.

Still a third governor is what is known as the automatic type. In this governor the engine speed is controlled by utilizing the velocity

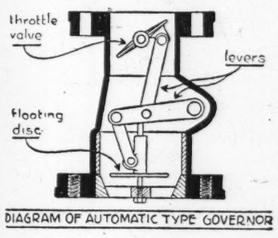


DIAGRAM OF AUTOMATIC TYPE GOVERNOR

of inrushing gases. A floating disc in the intake passage is connected to a throttle valve. As the engine speed rises, the increased velocity of the incoming gases moves the disc and in so doing closes the valve, causing the engine speed to drop. As usual, spring tension returns the disc to normal position when the pressure is released.

A duplex type of centrifugal governor can control both engine speed and vehicle speed. Clutches and gears are used which are so designed as to conduct the centrifugal shaft with whichever has the greater speed, the engine or the motion of the vehicle. With the motor running idle, or when the vehicle is moving in low gear, the governor controls the engine speed, because that speed is nearer the danger point than is the speed of the vehicle. But when the vehicle is moving in high gear, the governor controls its rate of forward motion, not the engine speed.

W. P. Keasbey

24,000 Matches Make a Plane!

Wide World

Irene Mykietiuk admires the model plane constructed with ordinary wooden matches by William Mykietiuk. The matches cost the young builder $5.45, and it took him 18 months to construct the model.

Daily Anecdote

Modest Interpretation

Will Rogers, modest individual that he was, refused to permit his admirers to lionize him. To all praise he would shyly reply, "Oh, I'm just an old ex-cowhand who's had a little luck."

One day at the motion picture studio where he was employed someone called his attention to the fact that his fan mail had greatly increased over the preceding year.

"Times must be getting better," he commented.

"Why?" he was asked.

"Because," answered the noted comedian, "more people have money to throw away on postage stamps."

Army Economizes

The U. S. Army figures that it has saved 27,500 pounds of aluminum by using plastic handles for 500,000 knives.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guide Dogs for Veterans

Hollywood

A local radio station, at regular intervals, presents a Tailwagger-trained Guide Dog to some veteran who has lost his sight in line of duty during the first World War.

Every Wednesday a story is dramatized of some candidate seeking one of the Guide Dogs.

The veteran receiving the most votes from the radio listeners receives the trained dog as a gift from the sponsor of the program.

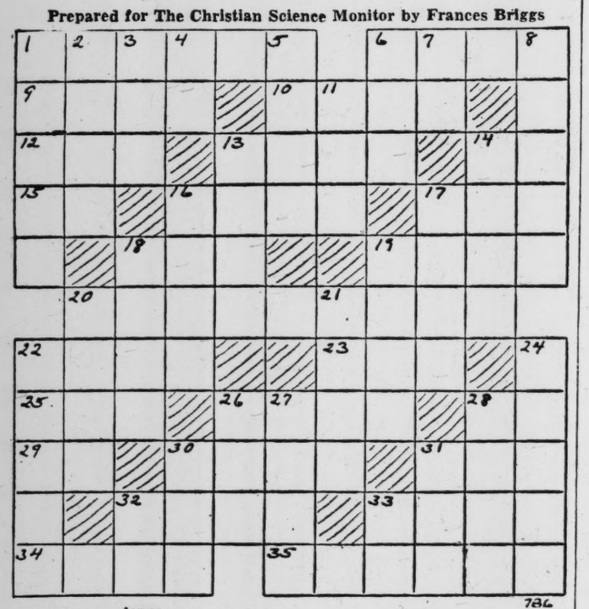
Signs of the Times

"Hook, Robb & Steal" reads the sign of a banking firm in Jacksonville, Illinois.

Crystal City, Texas, has a monument to Popeye the Sailor. The major crop of the city and vicinity is spinach.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Lesbos was home of what feminine Greek poet?
6—If you followed Antonio Scotti's profession, you would do what?
9—Columbus is capital of what State?
10—What is a thin horny plate on end of a finger or toe?
12—To allow.
13—What is any of certain wildcats?
14—Exist.
15—What is a plural ending of certain nouns from Hebrew?
16—What is a composition on which a note or commentary is written?
17—Insect.
18—What is an extinct bird of New Zealand?
19—The heart-of-osmund is what?
20—What is Irish moss?
22—Maize is what?
23—What is a river of Rumania flowing to Danube?
25—What is used for weeding?
26—Handle of a sword is what?
28—What is palm lily also called?
29—United Kingdom (abbr.).
30—Foot of an ape is what?
31—To throw slowly.
32—A minute quantity.
33—Who was founder of the Stoic philosophy?
34—What do you call ashes of seaweed?
35—Who is the lieutenant in "Carmen"?

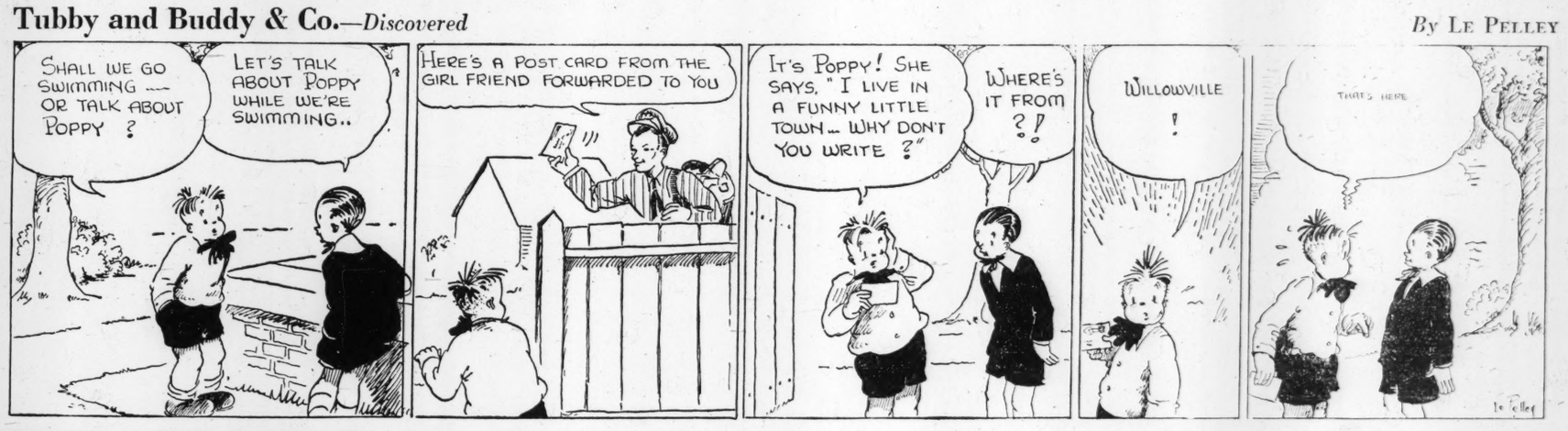
Down

1—A cube is what?
2—What exclamation is used to attract attention?
3—Hard stone of a cherry is what?
4—What is a river of Italy?
5—What is used for making some cameos?
6—How many in a sextet?
7—Symbol for illinium is what?
8—Verdet is what color?
11—What insect lives in a hill?
13—What king is hero of a Shakespeare play?
14—What is capital of Switzerland?
16—Ripped.
17—What is more nutritive than any other cultivated root except the potato?
18—Female of an equine quadruped is what?
19—What fabric is used for pianoforte hammers?
20—To prepare by boiling, roasting, etc.
21—What is a precious metal?
22—What is a slight blow or pat under the chin?
24—What is any of several large South American boas?
26—The pileus worn by ancient Romans was what?
27—Who is the admiral's daughter in opera "L'Africaine"?
28—What is a Chinese secret society?
30—What is a word used to begin a cheer?
31—Hawaiian garland is what?
32—Millimeter (abbr.)
33—Symbol for zinc is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

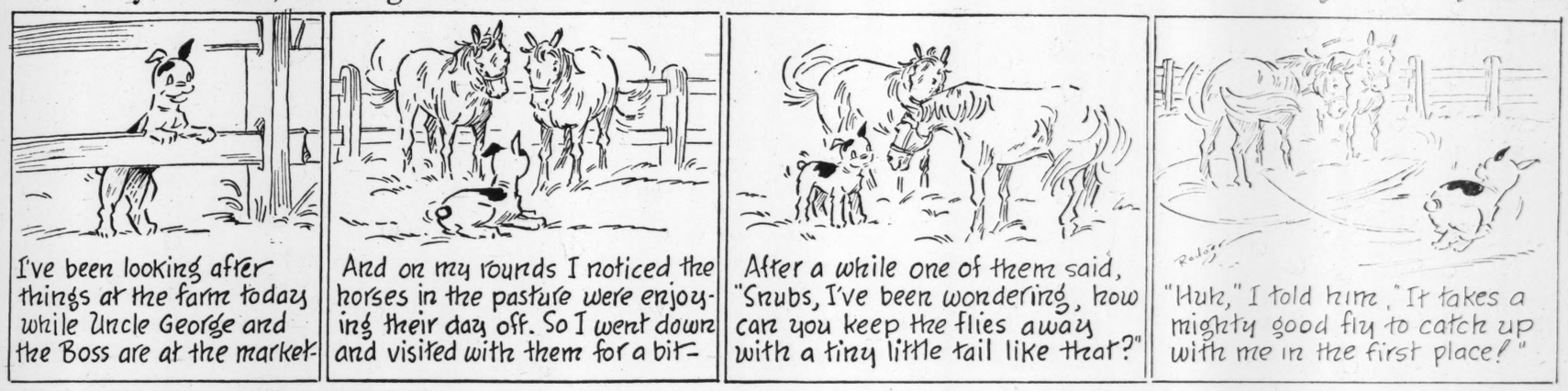
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Discovered*

By Le Pelley


SHALL WE GO SWIMMING — OR TALK ABOUT POPPY ?
LET'S TALK ABOUT POPPY WHILE WE'RE SWIMMING..
HERE'S A POST CARD FROM THE GIRL FRIEND FORWARDED TO YOU
IT'S POPPY! SHE SAYS, "I LIVE IN A FUNNY LITTLE TOWN... WHY DON'T YOU WRITE ?"
WHERE'S IT FROM ?!
WILLOWVILLE !
THAT'S HERE
Le Pelley

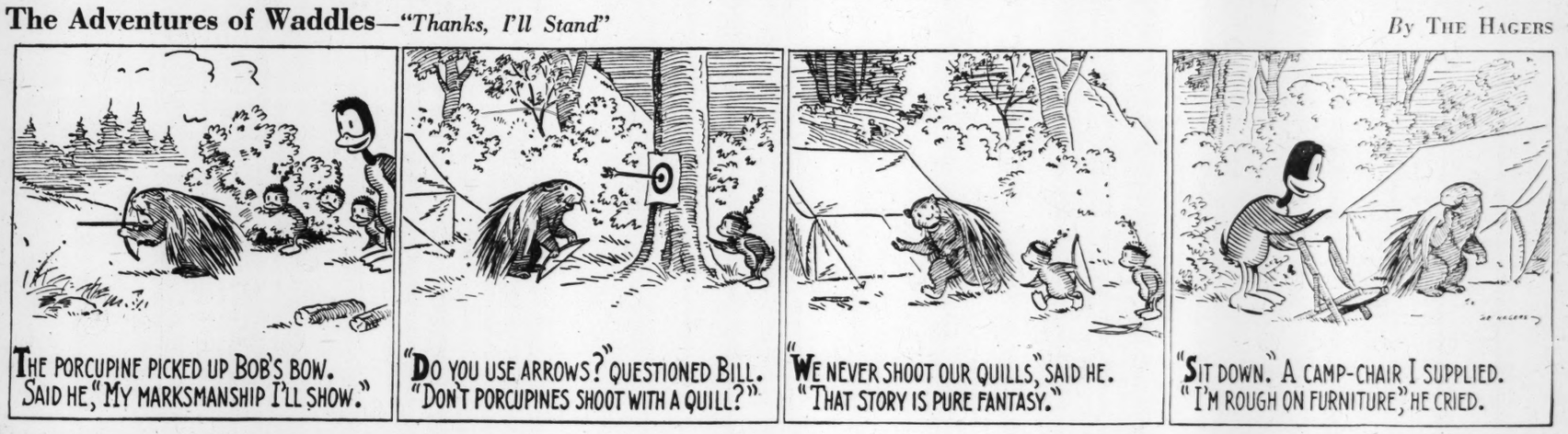
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There Are No Flies on Me!*

By Rodgers


I've been looking after things at the farm today while Uncle George and the Boss are at the market.
And on my rounds I noticed the horses in the pasture were enjoying their day off. So I went down and visited with them for a bit—
After a while one of them said, "Snubs, I've been wondering, how can you keep the flies away with a tiny little tail like that?"
"Huh," I told him, "It takes a mighty good fly to catch up with me in the first place!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*"Thanks, I'll Stand"*

By The Hagers


THE PORCUPINE PICKED UP BOB'S BOW. SAID HE, "MY MARKSMANSHIP I'LL SHOW."
"DO YOU USE ARROWS?" QUESTIONED BILL. "DON'T PORCUPINES SHOOT WITH A QUILL?"
"WE NEVER SHOOT OUR QUILLS," SAID HE. "THAT STORY IS PURE FANTASY."
"SIT DOWN." A CAMP-CHAIR I SUPPLIED. "I'M ROUGH ON FURNITURE," HE CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Winning by Working

In modern war, machines count more than men. Indeed, it has been estimated that from seven to twenty workers are required to keep each soldier in the field supplied. For two years German success has been due chiefly to an initial superiority in machines and the advantage of the offensive. The great military question of the war is, When will that superiority be overcome?

William S. Knudsen, director of the Office of Production Management, has just declared that the combined British-American production will surpass the Axis "eventually." A Washington dispatch to this newspaper yesterday set the time as "next year." Before the present "co-ordination" consultations with Lord Beaverbrook began and before President Roosevelt ordered a survey of British, American and Russian arms needs up to 1943, some American authorities were convinced that British-American production had already overtaken the total from all Axis-organized sources. If this is true, it may be a surer indication of Nazi defeat than any battle or series of battles.

Yet it is no cause for complacency. Mr. Knudsen, emphasizing that defense production is behind schedule and far from satisfactory, hinged his estimate on the American people showing the "correct spirit of co-operation." President Roosevelt in his last press conference used Lincoln's warning that the people believe the war can be won "by strategy." It is true that the Nazi blitz in Russia is now using up their store of war materials at a rapid pace, and some of their machines, particularly planes, are becoming obsolete. Yet their whole economy is geared to war production, they have been organizing the occupied countries, and they are working from sixty to eighty hours a week as against forty in the United States.

There is no question about the potential capacity of the United States. Its raw material sources, machines for making machines, skilled labor, experienced and enterprising management, and the very bigness of its industrial thinking—all combine to warrant the belief that it can itself outproduce the whole Axis system. With Britain now into her stride in high-speed production the eventual prospect is bright.

Yet the fact is that Britain has so far been able to launch only an air offensive on the Continent to take advantage of the Nazis' preoccupation with the Russians—chiefly because she lacks tanks and guns. The American Army is not yet equipped even with modern rifles, much less with tanks and anti-tank guns. Or even adequate planes. China can furnish a dozen soldiers for every bit of modern equipment. Russia, better equipped than expected, is calling for more. And almost daily there is a new strike in American defense industries!

There is a chance—but we would not emphasize it—that if America can wake up to the opportunities of winning by working, the soldiers and sailors of Britain, Russia and China will break the Axis power. But every day the war is prolonged by lack of equipment, the possibility that Americans will have to use as well as make guns is increased. For those who want to keep America out of war, for those who want to win the peace, that is something to think about.

New England War Games

Large scale war games such as have seldom been seen in New England are about to get under way in three States, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Known as Army Corps maneuvers, these involve more than 35,000 troops of the First and 26th Divisions.

The problems in which these divisions will be engaged from August 26 to September 12 will necessarily deploy thousands of men and motorized vehicles over hundreds of miles of highways. Some idea of the magnitude of the games may be conveyed by the fact that it required 2,300 vehicles to transport the 26th Division from Camp Edwards to the maneuver area.

Such extensive troop movements over a comparatively small area are bound to cause some inconveniences to non-military members of the communities involved and some interruption of civilian routine. It should be remembered, however, that the military isn't engaged in a game simply for the sport of it. This is serious business. The maneuvers are a vital part of the vast training program. Inconveniences to civilians from this mock warfare are trivial compared to those which might result from inadequate training.

The More Important Issue

Many important points are being compromised in labor disputes in America these days—points which in calmer times would be worth the stiffest kind of a struggle. One such issue is the question of maintenance of a union shop. Many employers believe deeply that the closed shop is un-American; many workingmen believe as firmly that the open shop threatens the very existence of their union.

This issue, or a phase of it, is the crux of the difficulty at the Kearny, New Jersey, yard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation, where 16,000 men have been idle since August 7. This strike has delayed construction on $493,000,000 worth of naval and merchant shipping, including the cruiser Atlanta, nearly ready for launching.

Everyone knows that the need for shipping is one of the crucial needs of the present world struggle. If Hitlerism should win, neither would the unions have any prospect of continued existence nor the industrialists any prospect of profitable operation. Hence President Roosevelt has written with good reason in a letter to John Green, president of the shipbuilders' union:

> The importance to national defense of the production of ships in your plant is so much greater than the point of difference between you and your employer that I am asking you both to return to your work at once.

During the last war both management and organized labor assented generally to a policy sponsored by the War Labor Board of allowing the open or closed shop status, whichever might exist, to continue unchanged for the duration of the emergency. Would not such a freezing of the situation in defense industries be reasonable and fair today?

Liberalism to the Rescue?

Liberalism is not dead in Britain, though the Liberal Party has long been losing ground. It is keeping its organization together, and from time to time—as at its recent annual Assembly—it declares the doctrines and program for which it stands.

Lord Meston, the party President, expressed the belief that Liberals have a unique opportunity today. The Minister for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, reminded his audience that the cause of political freedom, which Liberals have always espoused, was today the cause for which Britain fights.

It is a curious paradox of political life that while Liberalism has grown stronger and stronger during the last twenty years, the Liberal Party has grown weaker and weaker. Its creed has become the creed of British democracy. A political faith which all the best minds of all parties either accepted or at least did not repudiate, afforded no basis for party strife, no rallying ground for party leaders, and ceased to gather big battalions for the conflict at Westminster.

Labor had a more controversial case to put before the electors and won the suffrages of many who still believed in all that Liberals had stood for. Conservatism had broadened its platform and no longer questioned the fundamentals for which Liberals once had fought, and won the votes of many Liberal-minded men who distrusted the class-objectives of Socialists. A course in which all believe is one for which no one need fight—unless it is again called in question.

But Hitler has called it in question. The freedom at home—the right of free speech and thought, of political representation, of justice in the courts—for which Liberals fought in the past, has been denied by Hitler. Equally he has denied the political rights of other peoples, so strenuously asserted by Liberals in the nineteenth century.

Against this it is not only professed Liberals who are fighting, but all Britain. Mr. Winston Churchill has expressed his hope that in the years of reconstruction unity may be preserved. Is there not a possibility that those who have persisted in their cultivation of avowedly Liberal doctrines may regain some of their ascendancy in the State, and express their distinctive beliefs not on behalf of themselves alone, but on behalf of democracy?

There are attributes of the finer essence in the Liberal tradition which will be needed when the war is over—insight into the inner meaning of democracy which will enable nations not merely to reap the obvious fruits of victory, but also, as Lord Meston suggested, to "guard their hearts against the bitterness which clamors for indiscriminate revenge, and to mold their judgments to the planning of a better world."

Promise of a Better Day

The Bookshelf

How Germany Can Be Defeated

There are a number of reasons why the Nazis have failed to fool the world. One of them is the courageous and perceptive reporting of American newspapermen.

The front line of these correspondents must include Joseph C. Harsch. Since the autumn of 1939, writing from within Germany and the occupied countries, he has chronicled the Reich at war. Leaving Berlin when censorship and control became journalistically intolerable, Mr. Harsch, in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, completed his uncompromising story of the methods, the aims, the strengths, and the weaknesses of the Hitler régime.

And now, in his PATTERN OF CONQUEST (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50) new details and personal conclusions develop his analysis into one of the most penetrating to which National Socialism has yet been subjected.

It is at once a protest and a confession. It is a protest against the complacency of the democracies—their failure adequately to understand the forces that were let loose in Germany and their failure to cope with them. It is a confession of faith in those very values which Naziism would destroy—values which will ultimately enable free men to overthrow the "arbitrary oligarchy" that rules in Berlin.

* * *

For few observers have had a better chance to watch the German military machine at close range or to weigh the ruthlessness of the Nazi method. His analysis of the merely material facts about the *Wehrmacht* is enough to give the Allied chiefs-of-staff some sleepless nights. And indeed, Mr. Harsch would have been pleased if they had stayed awake some time ago. But he concludes:

> I found . . . that instead of being increasingly impressed with the Nazi contention of inevitable German victory I grew increasingly convinced that the whole impressive fabric of Nazi military power was a brittle structure which rested primarily on the ability to win actual military victories and that it lacked the internal validity and moral stamina which is necessary to give it more than superficial strength. I became convinced that it possessed little more validity than its victories on the field of battle and that if these were ever denied it would fall apart and vanish, leaving only a wonder that the world had ever been so impressed by its appearance of validity.

Faced with the combined resources of the British Empire and the North American continent, Mr. Harsch fully believes that Germany can be defeated—even if all the resources of the European continent are operating for German benefit—even if Hitler controlled the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Mediterranean, and French Northwest Africa. The first problem is "whether the American people have the will to bring their resources to bear in effective military form." The second is the strategy to be employed.

Hitler, Mr. Harsch points out, would remain a land power, surrounded by the sea power of Britain and America. Germany's extended frontier would be vulnerable at almost any point against superior concentration. The initiative would pass to Allied hands. Repeated "quick, hard jabs into the periphery of Germany's area of military control" would put increasing strain on the Reich's military system. Bombing would increase it, hamper transportation and production. A time would come when Germany's ebbing strength would not be able to thrust back the repeated flank attacks which would then penetrate deeply into the German area of occupation. And a population shorn of the prospects of the spoils of victory would begin to rebel and the collapse would come.

* * *

The task is enormous. But it would not require the vast armies of the last war. Nor is it a question of ability to do it, but of the will of the American people to undertake the task.

For the peace, as well, Mr. Harsch poses the question of the American contribution. The only alternative to German domination, he feels, will be control by the United States and Britain. The order they establish will be under the sign of deep fundamental change, seeking with "fairness, honesty, tolerance, and humanity" to establish the social responsibility and economic rationality which are but hollow promises under the swastika.

These conclusions appear against a background so rich in factual material that it is difficult to summarize. Mr. Harsch studies the morale of the German nation, the causes behind the rise of Hitler. He strides through the country looking for a "pure Nazi" and finds . . . one. He lays bare the irrationalities of Naziism, its patterns and persecutions, its looting of the conquered nations, and its efforts to deceive those who still stand in its way.

Yet he writes with devastating restraint. And Hitlerism, caught between the pages of Mr. Harsch's book, is ground very small indeed.

Gx.

Newspaper Comment on Nazi Edict Against Christian Science

To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart,—this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal.

The words are from a message by Mary Baker Eddy to The Mother Church.

Can anyone, reading them, fail to understand why the church which Mrs. Eddy founded has been banned from the Reich by the personal order of Adolf Hitler?

There may have been contributing reasons. . . . But back of it all there lies the age-old conflict. The conflict between those who are gentle and humble, in the image of the Nazarene, and those who seek to dominate and rule. . . .

It is not only in Germany that this war is going on, this war between the gentle, kindly God-fearing people and their would-be masters.

The battle of Germany has received the most attention, as is natural, because the German Reichsführer has shown himself the ablest and the most dangerous of all the new Caesars.

But does anyone imagine that Stalin, in his preinvasion arrogance, would have been friendlier than Hitler to the Christian Science church—or any other? Does anyone suppose that a nonconforming Pastor Niemöller would lead a healthy life in Japan? Does anyone believe for a moment that Mussolini, in his heart, relishes the devotion of his people to their church and their God?

Of course not. Every ambitious dictator everywhere on earth, every tyrant who conceives that he has a duty to rule, recoils instinctively from the rustling of freedom.

For the small people who worship God according to their conscience, who read and listen and reason, who "live and let live without clamor for distinction or recognition," they will never submit to perpetual slavery. They are the implacable enemies of the dictators, the eternal warriors in the war which never ends.—*Omaha* (Neb.) *World-Herald.*

Hitler has just banned Christian Science in Germany. Its devotees were perhaps too broad in spirit, too cultured and tolerant to fit in the Führer's New Odor, as a brother columnist has so aptly called it.

The Christian Scientists may congratulate themselves upon this ban—which no doubt extends to their fine newspaper The Christian Science Monitor. Banned by the Nazis, they are in the world's most select and heroic company.—*Montreal Standard.*

Knowing Herr Hitler's twisted mentality it is easy to understand his case against Christian Science. This gentle faith makes a vivid appeal to the imagination of its followers, whether from the special force of eternal truth which its disciples claim for it or because it is a new, arresting and militant assertion of man's relationship to God and God's universe and into it goes the crusading fervor associated with all young and challenging dogmas. Therefore where this particular faith conflicts, as all religious faiths must, with a conception of all-wise and all-powerful nationalism, we might expect the sparks of controversy to be particularly incandescent. . . .

But it is important to remember that the clash between all religions and the totalitarian philosophy is fundamental and inevitable. . . .

There is no offense in Christian Science except wherein its call away from worldliness interferes with the very realistic policies of a dictator. But that is the call of all faiths. And the Christian ideal of forbearance, forgiveness and humility which is the golden foundation of all western religions—except State religions—has been the object in "Mein Kampf" of its fantastic author's bitterest scorn. . . .

Hitler has destroyed Judaism in Germany and renounced such articles of religious faith as Jew and Christian have in common. Outspoken shepherds of Catholic and Protestant folks have been meted out the punishment Parson Niemöller suffers. Now Der Führer moves against Christian Scientists just as when he has the leisure and what he regards as sufficient provocation he will move against all churches, destroying them, even as he has found it convenient to destroy nations, one by one.—*Waterbury* (Conn.) *Republican.*

The announcement by The Christian Science Monitor that the Nazis have descended on the Christian Science churches in Berlin, closed all of them in Germany, seized the property and compelled the leaders to sign a decree dissolving the organization, is another grim bit of evidence for Anglophobes and Naziphiles to explain away.

This latest development has a double significance. First, it indicates that the Nazis are as antagonistic to the small sects as to the large. . . . The sin, in their eyes, is that even such a relatively small group as the Christian Scientists should not have a primary, overriding loyalty to the state—which is to say to the embodiment of the state, Herr Hitler. This phase of the war is directed against Christianity, regardless of the various forms which its expression may take.

This peremptory suppression of a minority denomination of worthy, respected, law-abiding, God-fearing people is also evidence that the persecution of religion still continues. . . .—*Boston Herald.*

This week in Germany an official order went out that the Christian Science religion and its practice were forbidden henceforth. The order was issued for "the protection of the people." That is going to be the fate of all churches if Hitler wins, for his order can brook no interference from the Church. . . .

The Christian Science faith is based on the general principle of Mind over matter—that a clean Christian conscience can triumph over all ills, mental, moral and physical. Its adherents use the Bible in a scientific manner reading it together with the interpretations of Mary Baker Eddy. It is a faith which calls for the highest type of intellect. Believers are taught to do their own thinking not only on religious matters but all earthly matters as well.

It is obvious why such a faith is contrary to the Hitler scheme of things. In a totalitarian State, the Führer must be all powerful and to be that he must have a subservient people, vassals in minds as well as in body. Faithful adherents to the Christian Science faith could never fall into this pattern. Therefore, the religion must go as must all other worth while things in Germany.

But if the Nazis think that by decreeing such things out of existence, they vanish in thin air, they will one day find out how sadly mistaken they have been. Behind closed blinds when the air raid sirens blow, men and women will take out of some secret niche their "Science and Health" and their Holy Bible. They will find comfort in reading the tenets of their faith. The more they are warned to drop them, the more they will hold to them as their one last hope for a better life to come.

Then, the day will come, sooner than many of them dare to hope, when Germany will be free again and men and women can raise up their heads without fear.—*Anderson* (Ind.) *Herald.*

"Dear Daddy: I Love New York. I Saw a Star"

I picked up the postcard he had just written. It read, "Dear Daddy: I love New York at night. I saw a star."

I looked down at the sleeping child, then out upon the glitter that is called New York. I saw no star. I had missed my chance. That one little sentence, "I saw a star," revealed to me what a blundering parent I had been that day.

Two days to show New York to a ten-year-old! And apparently I had bungled the first one. Flashes of the day came back to me as I stood at our hotel window. Odd how grown-ups want children to see things, through grown-up eyes. There was the incident of the telescope, which seemed so unimportant at the time. Yet looking at the card he had written, it had been about the most important of the day. It was one of those big street telescopes, just around the corner from Fifth Avenue. "Only five cents lady, have a close-up look at a star."

"Oh, Mother, please," begged Sonny, holding back.

"Come on, we've had a big day," I began—and then my attention was caught by the new fall millinery in the window opposite and unconsciously I was handing over a nickel while I mentally tried on the latest in fall bonnets. It cost me two nickels before I found one to suit. Two nickels! And now I wished I had taken a look, when he exclaimed "Mother! You've *got* to look, too! It is the most interesting of all today. The star looks so far away, and yet it's so little and still so big . . . it's shaped like . . ."

No, it was time for bed, and so we moved on. I missed my chance to lift my gaze—and see a star.

* * *

I wasn't sorry we "did" the Empire State Building, Radio City, the Planetarium, the Battery, etc., but I had a guilty feeling, remembering how I had pulled him past so many things he wanted to enjoy in his own way. I felt it had been a little bit like the American tourists in Paris. A couple were "doing" the sights. Finally they were going through the Louvre. The husband stopped to admire a painting when the wife exclaimed, "For goodness sake, don't stop to look at the pictures or we'll *never* get through."

Yes, I'd been a little like that today. I thought of how I had quickly taken the first taxi when Sonny had held back and begged to wait for one that "had a little awning at the back." . . . That cat near the Library he wanted to stop and pet while I hurried on to see the stone lions in front of the building. . . . Or trying to impress him with the tallness of the buildings when he only wanted to stand and count the windows in just one of them to see if they were really that high. And how I had pulled him on saying he would have to take my word for it.

I should have remembered that children aren't so often impressed with the "bigness" of things, as they are with the "littlest" of something. I remembered how he had passed up the largest fish at the Aquarium with the expression "Gee Whillikins!" but had rushed excitedly to the next window which had some minute black fish with gold bands, and where he had stood glued for some time. . . . Then when we were on the open top bus, and I wanted him to look at the great canyon of walls we were passing through all he was interested in was hanging over the railing and watching the "close shaves" we had with traffic.

Still another picture flashed on the television of my mind. I had taken him out to see Broadway last night. Standing in a safety zone in the middle of the street, I turned him around facing the thousands of dancing, glittering lights and exclaimed with awe, "Son, just look! This is Broadway!"

He gazed a moment and said casually, "Huh, looks like any other street to me." I knew how a balloon feels that is being gently deflated.

* * *

I put the card down, stooped to kiss him good night, and whispered:

"Tomorrow will be different, sonny. It will be *your* kind of a day. Tonight I've looked through a telescope of understanding and now *I* can write: 'Dear Daddy: I saw a star in New York, too.'"

RUTH NETTLETON

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